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HE COMES UP SMILING

BY CHARLES SHERMAN

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CHAPTER X.

The Deserted House.

"Wonderful, wonderful!" murmured Henrietta in the tones of the famous Watson.

Bartlett looked at the house and nodded gloomily. "I guess you are right. Funny they should have left without writing me about it. I have known them for years."

"I will get the blue book," said the general, with the calm satisfaction of one who at last comes into his own. "We can return to the nearest village—"

"What do you want a blue book to do that for?" sneered Bartlett. "I should think two motor cars could do it, provided we followed the road."

"Hold on a shake," said the Watermelon. "I will get in a window and open the door."

"We had better not," objected Henrietta. "Wouldn't that be housebreaking?"

The general agreed. "Certainly. It is warm and we can spend the night outside quite comfortably if you do not want to return to the village."

Billy shuddered and glanced appealingly at the Watermelon. A deserted house was bad enough, but outside where the owls called dismally from the woods and where bats flitted by in the dark held possibilities infinitely worse.

"I have known these people longer than I have Billy," said Bartlett. "I used to come here when I was a kid. It will be all right to break in. They are just like my own folks."

The Watermelon immediately jumped to the porch, disdaining the few steps, and disappeared behind the vines which covered one end and concealed the window.

Bartlett turned reassuringly to the general. "It will be all right, Charlie. Don't worry about it. Why, I've always called Mrs. Higgins, Aunt Sally."

Visions of hot sausages, bread and milk die hard when one is hungry and the general snorted. "That's all right. I am hungry enough to break into the Bank of England if it resulted in something to eat, but what can we find in an empty house?"

"Ghosts," said Henrietta.

Billy pinched her. "If you think there are ghosts in there, Henrietta, I simply won't go in."

"Certainly there are ghosts," said Henrietta. "There always are in empty houses. Where else do you find them?"

"We will return to the village," declared the general, "and get something to eat. I will get the book—"

"An empty house is better than the countryside," said Bartlett. "And we have plenty to eat in that basket Henrietta put up."

"If there is something to eat—" wavered the general.

A light gleamed a moment through the crack of the door and then the door opened and the Watermelon grinned at them in the light of a small smoky lamp he held.

"Where did you get the lamp?" asked the general as the Watermelon led the way in.

"Found it," said the Watermelon. "The place is furnished. The family is probably only away for a visit." He set the lamp on the table and from long habit wiped his dusty hand on his trouser leg. "I fell over everything in the room before I got next to the fact."

He glanced about with some pride and the others stood in a semicircle and stared around. The room was a typical country kitchen, a huge stove side by side with a large chintz-covered rocking chair. A dresser for the crockery and a haircloth lounge took up one side. There was a center table with a red checked cloth, a few chairs and a sewing machine near the window. On the walls were a number of cheap prints and several huge advertising calendars with gay pictures of young women in large hats and low cut dresses.

Bartlett glanced around and at every unfamiliar object his heart sank lower and lower and first sickening suspicion became a painful fact. He had never been in that room before. The Higginses had never lived there. Everything was strange, the furniture, the rugs, the very shape of the room. Where were they? Whose house had they unceremoniously broken into? A clammy chill crept down Bartlett's back and his florid face grew still redder.

None of the others was noticing him. The general was prowling around to see that the enemy could not come upon them unawares. The Watermelon had lifted the basket on to the table and the girls were preparing gaily to set forth the repast, all three rummaging in closets and drawers for plates and knives and forks.

The general returned to the table. "All serene along the Potomac," said he, thrusting his hands into his pockets and peering into the basket with renewed hope. Henrietta smiled gaily. She had pushed aside her auto veil, her cheeks were flushed with the joy of the adventure and her eyes bright.

"Father," she said, "in all our lives, we have never had an adventure before, because you persist in using those blue books."

The general laughed and helped himself to a sandwich.

Billy opened the dresser and peered gingerly in, her small nose wrinkled for any unforeseen emergency. She had taken off her hat, and her soft yellow hair, bound back by a black velvet snood, escaped around her temples in tiny waves. Her eyes, thought the Watermelon, were brighter than the lamp upon the table and her laughing, kissable mouth redder than the crimson lips of the fair creatures in the gay calendars on the wall. Her hand upon the latch of the door was so near his own, that he was tempted to put his on it, but instead slipped his into his pocket with a delicacy he did not recognize in himself. She was a girl, young and sweet and attractive, and because she was attractive, she had been flung into the maw of the Street, a victim of the ages' insane desire for money and more money. Each dainty curl, each flash and disappearance of her single dimple had been reckoned as so much in dollars and cents. So the Watermelon put his hand in his pocket and only watched her with poorly veiled admiration.

"Do you know what I am looking for?" she asked, glancing at him, her eyes full of mischief.

"For the family silver," said the Watermelon. "We might as well take some souvenir of our visit."

"I don't believe the family silver is silver," said she. "I am trying to find a bucket which you can take to the well and fill for tea. It will give you an appetite."

"We will let Alphonse go for the water," said the Watermelon, turning over the articles on the dusty, crowded shelves. "The general sees to the cars. We will give Alphonse a chance to earn his pay."

"You should do something to earn yours," said she.

"What is mine?" he asked, trying to see into her eyes.

"We must find that bucket," said she, gazing innocently upward at the higher shelves. "I love to muss around other people's things. They are so much more interesting than your own. I wonder why."

"We can't be amused with ourselves and our things," said the Watermelon. "We are too important. Father used to say nothing else was really important but ourselves and what affected us."

Henrietta, fussing with the alcohol lamp at the table, laughed. "Why didn't your father write a book," she asked, "a philosphy? It would have been a deal more interesting than James or Spencer or Decant."

"He used to say that a man who knew life never wrote about it. It would be too painful. It wouldn't sell."

There was a heavy step on the porch and Bartlett turned quickly with sickening fear. It was Alphonse come from putting the cars away in the shed beside the barn. Bartlett wiped his brow and swallowed heavily. This was terrible, this being in another man's house unlawfully. The utterly hopeless inability to explain satisfactorily took all one's nerves away. He glanced at the other four, merrily unconscious of his ghastly discovery, their thoughts filled only with the desire to eat.

"Billy," said he sharply, "what are you doing in that closet? Come away at once."

"I was only trying to find a bucket," stammered Billy.

"Those things don't belong to you. You have no right there." And Bartlett sternly and promptly shut the door.

Billy drew back hurt. "I don't see why it is so wrong to break into a man's pantry," said she, "after you have broken into his house. Besides Daddy, you have known these people all your life."

"That's the trouble," said Bartlett desperately, with a rush, "I don't know these people. I have never been here before." He glared defiantly at the general, daring him to suggest the blue book.

For a moment no one spoke. Alphonse at the door, hat in hand, the general at the table, another prematurely acquired sandwich in his hand half way to his mouth, Henrietta, busy with the flame of the tiny alcohol lamp, Billy before him, the Watermelon on the edge of the dresser where he had seated himself, all stared in dull surprise. The Watermelon broke the silence.

"Better to break into another man's house than have him break into yours," said he. He glanced at Bartlett with just the flicker of amusement in his mild gray eyes, thinking that Bartlett had got lost already, deliberately, with the intention of spending the greater part of the following day finding themselves, and so successfully passing one day of the seven. Bartlett glanced at the young man and flushed. It seemed to him for one fleeting moment that the youth with the sleepy eyes knew a bit more than Bartlett cared to have him know, cared to have any one know, that he even seemed to suspect him of having got lost on purpose. Then the sleepy eyes turned again to Billy and the older man told himself that he was mistaken. He was growing nervous and reading his own intentions in every one's eyes. He strove to regain the mastery of his nerves by airy indifference.

"A slight mistake," said he.

"Ah, yes," said Henrietta, "as when you go off with another man's umbrella."

She turned down the flame, which threatened a conflagration, and put the cap on, extinguishing the lamp. One did not take tea in another's house when one had entered by mistake and through the window. One merely got out again, quietly and with no unavoidable delay.

The general, with rare nerve, took a bite from the sandwich and laid it on the table. He drew his handkerchief and wiped his hands. "I will get the blue book," he began busily, his mouth still rather full.

"We don't need the blue book to tell us to get out," said Henrietta, a bit tartly. She looked at the dainty pile of sandwiches, the cold chicken, cakes and olives on the table with the

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Spelled "Tyrannis" for Wilkes Booth

IN the Century Jesse W. Welk tells "A New Story of Lincoln's Assassination," in which the assassin's train of thought is described with much detail. The article includes the narrative of Mrs. W. A. Brown, who, as a girl (Miss Porterfield), knew John Wilkes Booth.

"After the news of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Appomattox reached Washington, the people manifested their thankfulness and exultation by decorating their homes and illuminating their windows with lighted candles after nightfall. In the morning of the day prior to the assassination," says Mrs. Brown's story, "I happened to meet Mr. Booth on Pennsylvania avenue. My objective point was a little shop farther down the street, where I intended to buy some candy. Booth understood me to say candles, they being in great demand at that time for illuminating purposes. It was rather early in the morning and the man had evidently not been out of bed very long.

"'What do you want with more candles?' he exclaimed. 'The windows are full of them now, and when they are lighted I wish they would burn every house to the ground. I would rejoice at the sight. I guess I'm a little desperate this morning,' he continued, 'and do you know, I feel like mounting my horse, and tearing up and down the streets, waving a rebel flag in each hand, till I have driven the poor animal to death.'

"I felt that something was wrong with the man, he was so deeply wrought up. Fortunately for him, however, no one happened to be near enough to hear. His excited and vehement speech startled me, and I was on the point of remonstrating with him for his violent and intemperate utterance when he interrupted me with the rather blunt inquiry:

"'Don't you study Latin at school?'

"I answered in the affirmative, whereupon he continued:

"'Then tell me this: Is tyrannis spelled with two n's or two r's?'

"I don't remember now just how I answered—of course I gave him the benefit of my recollection and judgment—but I do remember that the question, coming so abruptly and unsuggested by anything either of us had been saying, was most singular and unusual."

The Value of Statistics.

London Chronicle.

Even the most accurate of statistics may tell lies. The late Sir Wilfrid Lawson used to tell a story of a regiment stationed in India, whose mortality returns had been quoted as proof that teetotal principles unfit their owner for life in the tropics. The figures showed that 50 per cent of the total abstainers in the regiment had died within one year. They had, but the whole number had been only two, all told. The 50 per cent had vanished through meeting a tigress when taking, unarmed, his morning walk on the edge of the jungle.

Who Made the First Doll?

Dundee Advertiser.

History fails to tell the inventor of the doll, which has been such a boon to mankind, not only in quieting the rowdy youngster, but in stimulating a healthy imagination and affection. Five hundred years before Christ little girls had dolls; there is sure evidence of it, and Edward Lovett, an enthusiastic collector, has a doll from those dim ages. It is little more than a battered stick now, but is unmistakably a doll. No one could name a fair value for such a prize, which stands out as a proof that the child of today is singularly like her little sister of some 2,500 years ago.

Diversions of Kaiser

GERMANY'S Kaiser has a penchant for good music. He was once annoyed because the band was playing some favorite music too slowly. He seized the conductor's baton and made the musicians play it considerably faster. Then he returned to his suite.

When the French actor, Coquelin, who was present, phrased the proper compliment, the Kaiser replied: "Everyone must be able to do for himself what he considers to be necessary."

The emperor once designed a pack of playing cards in which the Queen of Hearts is represented by a portrait of the late Queen Victoria, the Queen of Diamonds by the Dowager Queen Margherita of Italy, the Queen of Clubs by the late Empress Elizabeth of Austria, and the Queen of Spades by the Czarina. The late Pope figures as the King of Spades, the late King Humbert of Italy as the King of Clubs. Leopold of Belgium as King of Diamonds, and the Kaiser himself as the King of Hearts. Bismarck, Gladstone, Crispi and M. Waldeck-Rosseau are the four knaves, while four of the "prettiest actresses in Europe"—their names are not divulged—represent the four aces.

SETTING UP GIANT LIZARD

A DESPATCH from Lethbridge, Alberta, says that Alberta, the monster carnivorous lizard the remains of which were found in the Red river bed near Brooks, in southern Alberta, by Barnum Brown, a geologist connected with the Museum of Natural History in New York, is being mounted at an expense of $3,000 and will be set up in the museum.

The work of removing it from the river bed, the despatch continues, was a tedious one, requiring six months in the chipping away of the pieces of adhering rock and packing the petrified remains in boxes.

The head and tail of the great lizard are now at the museum and have been on exhibition for some time. Other parts arrived recently and there are more to come.

According to Dr. Frederic A. Lucas, director of the museum, the great creature, known as the "ankylosaurus," wore armour of solid bone from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail. It has been referred to as "the animated citadel." Its length is 15 feet.

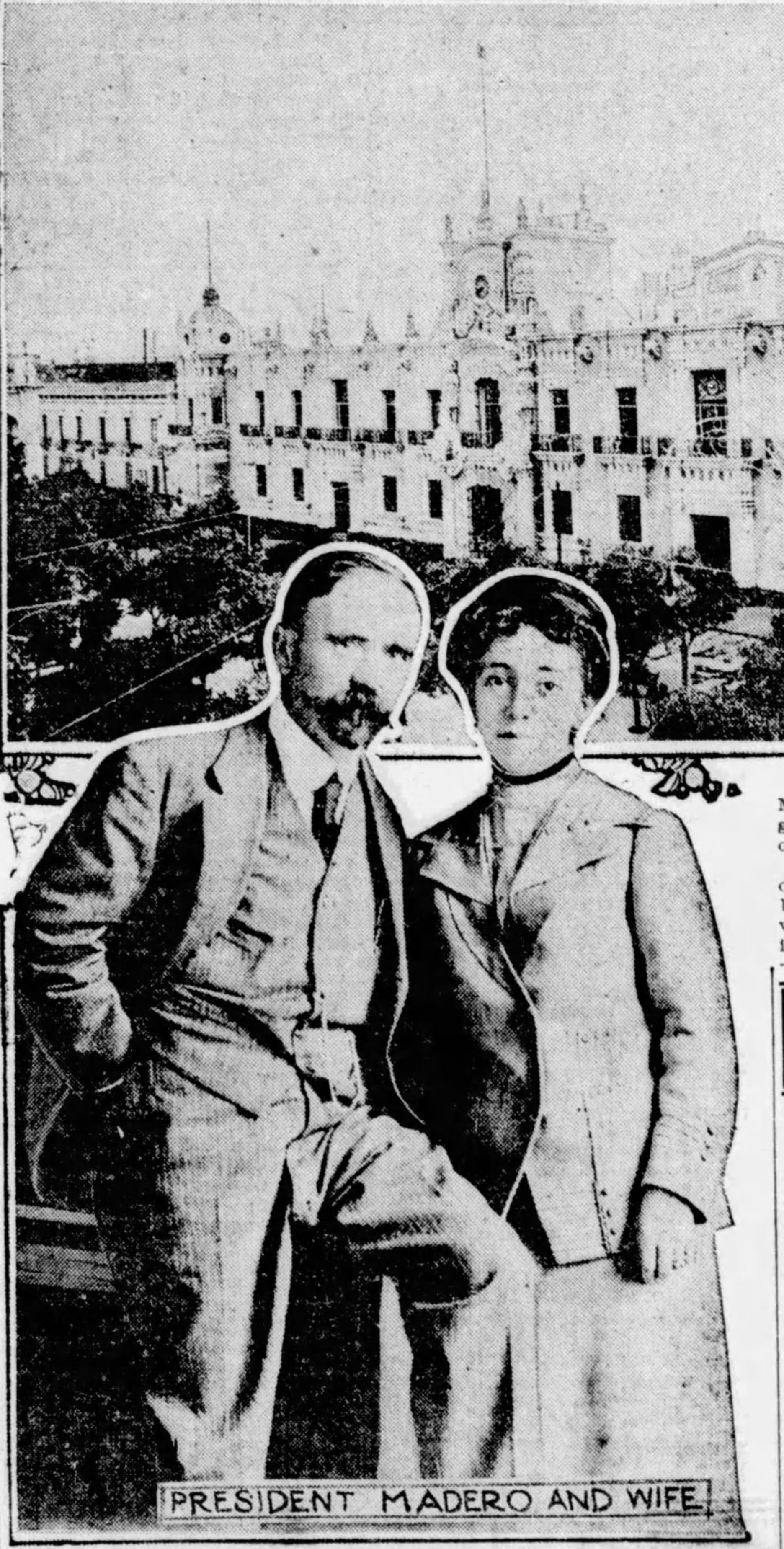
The only known lizard that would have been able to make a meal of the "ankylosaurus" was the "tyrannosusrus" of the same cretaceous period, remains of which have been found in Montana. This tyrant lizard had a double edged tail and claws capable of holding an ox.

Two specimens of the tyrannosaurus, 18 feet long, are to be placed in a fighting position in the cretaceous hall of the Museum of Natural History. They will occupy the center of a group of which Alberta, the armored one, will have its place.

Dr. Lucas said last evening that it will be some time before the parts of the giant lizards can be put together and the remains of the creatures restored.

In naming his find Alberta it is said that Mr. Brown did so with the idea of bringing into prominence the fact that Alberta, although dating back to prehistoric ages, is just coming into the forefront as one of the world's greatest grazing and granary regions.

National Palace, Where Madero Lives, Shelled


THE PALACE IN CITY OF MEXICO
PRESIDENT MADERO AND WIFE

This is a new picture of President Madero and his wife. In the background is shown the National Palace of Mexico, the home of the president.

The National Palace is the main object of the rebels' attack. The bombardment of the official residence was especially severe Saturday morning.

THE JOYS OF INCOGNITO

THE practice of foreign noblemen of high rank traveling incognito when in this country remains as much in vogue as ever, though it has not been resorted to for many years.

It is no longer, however, so simple a matter to leave Paris, Berlin, London or Vienna untraced as it formerly was. But incognito has for a long while amounted only to a disguise by courtesy. When Albert Edward, then Prince of Wales, came to this country as Lord Renfrew over half a century ago his identity was no secret save to out and out outsiders. They do say that on his being introduced to one crusty old American captain of industry the unsuspecting and thoroughly bored American magnate merely grumbled: "Well, Lord Renfrew, you're no better than anybody else, so I guess I'll call you Mr. Renfrew."

Of course there is no way of telling how many distinguished foreigners visit us without their identity being disclosed or suspected. Every once in a while the identity of some titled person traveling under what might be called a sincere incognito is discovered and published. More often the incognito visitors we read of assume their traveling names for just the purpose of a mask at a dance—not secrecy, just informality.

Titled globe trotters when traveling about Europe, cling to incognito more than they do while traveling in America. This is not necessarily done as a matter of secrecy or even of comfort. Economy plays a part.

Members of one royal house, for instance, may wish to visit friends of another royal house without compelling the hosts to bear the enormous expense of ceremoniously receiving the august visitors within their domains in the style ruled by ancient custom as indispensable in cases where high rank must be maintained. Practically all of the important titled people have at one time or another gone about under the shelter of ordinary names. The Dowager Queen Alexandra, of England, once stayed in Paris as Mrs. Stephens; the present queen of England, when Princess of Wales, traveled as Countess of Killarney; the Duchess of Connaught styled herself the Countess of Sussex; Queen Victoria used the title of Countess of Balmoral. King Alfonso of Spain in his travels sometimes registered as the Marquis Cavadonga.

The late King Edward as a boy used to be allowed to go about incognito a good bit in company with his tutor.

On one such occasion a hotel keeper in the west of England was apprised of the fact that young Edward in company with his tutor would secretly stop at his hotel. The landlord made great preparations to receive the expected guest. When a man and a boy finally entered the hotel the landlord sized them up hastily, made a low bow and led them to his finest suite of rooms.

A little later that same day two men and a boy came to the hotel. The bustling landlord at first insisted there was no room for them at all. Finally he relented so far as to find a place for the two men to sleep together, and the boy was put to sleep on the sofa in the dining room.

In the morning the proprietor found out that the boy who had slept on the sofa was the Prince of Wales, while the other boy, who had been so grandly received, was plain middle class Master Robinson and a very much puzzled boy to know why he had been half murdered with excessive attentions.

Incognito has been tried by some of our presidents, and they managed to get away with it right in Washington, too.

One day, just after the inauguration of William Henry Harrison, known to Whigs as the "Cincinnatus of the West" and to Democrats as "Granny Harrison," a plainly dressed man bought a Durham cow in the horse market at Washington, and told the drover to take it to the White House, to which he would show the way.

"Well, now," asked the drover, "is that cow for Granny Harrison?"

"Yes," was the answer.

"Waal, I'm a Democrat, but at Granny's inauguration I whooped it up for him good and plenty."

"Thank you," said the stranger.

"I suppose that you're a Whig, seeing that you have a situation at the White House?"

"Yes."

"Waal, now, what be you? Gardenner?"

"No."

"Coachman or body servant?"

"Neither. I suppose I can call myself a general servant."

"Oh, yes, I know; run errads, wait on the table, and answer the door knocks, eh?"

"Something not very unlike that."

"Waal, now! See much of Granny Harrison?"

"Quite a good deal."

"Like the old fellow?"

"That is hard to say. Too well, most likely."

They reached the White House, and several employes deferentially approached, to whom the stranger said, "Take care of this cow." He then asked the drover to come in and take breakfast with him.

"Waal, now, I don't mind if I do; but say, could I get a peep at Granny Harrison?"

"Why, didn't you see him at the inauguration?"

"No; I was too far away."

The stranger immediately agreed to let the drover get a peep. They went into the dining room, and the stranger invited the drover to sit down at the elaborately arrayed table on which stood the smoking hot breakfast.

"See here," said the drover, "ain't you takin' too many liberties orderin' them men around? Granny Harrison wouldn't like that, now, would he?"

About this time the truth dawned on the drover. He lacked the nerve to stay to berakfast. According to accounts he whooped out a loud "Lord a-mighty!" and bolted.

Supply of Teachers

IN a few years' time the number of young men and women leaving the training colleges to take up positions in the elementary schools of London will be quite insufficient to meet the demand.

According to information supplied by the London Teachers' Association, about 750 new members for the profession are required annually in the metropolitan area, but in 1912 only 365 bursaries were taken up, and a bursary is the initial step on the way, being the first year's preparation.

Four years hence, therefore, the supply will be less than half what is needed, and it will probably be necessary to fall back on applicants from the provinces, for, although the school population is not increasing, the size of classes is being reduced, and there is the annual waste caused by death and retirement.

A Precedent for High Prices

IN a paper entitled "The Investor and the Gold Supply," published in the February Lippincott's, Edward Sherwood Mead, the financial expert, points out that this is not the first experience the world has had with high prices.

"The prices of 1911, measured by the quotations of 40 years ago, are extremely moderate," he tells us. "The highest prices ever reached since accurate records have been kept were in 1873, when the average of 45 staple articles of commerce stood at 111 per cent of the average from 1867 to 1877, which was taken as the standard. From this point, during the next 23 years, prices rapidly declined, until in 1896, when the lowest point was reached, they stood at only 61 per cent of the standard, a decline of 50 points in 23 years. This fall of prices was primarily due to a marked falling off in the production of gold, which began in 1865 and continued until the lowest point was reached in 1883. While the output of gold mines was declining, industry and trade continued to advance, and the result was a very large increase in the demand for gold, falling upon a stationary or declining supply, with the result that prices suffered the unparalleled decline already indicated.

"This fall of prices coincided with a series of disastrous commercial panics, followed by periods of long depression, in which bankruptcies were numerous, the number of unemployed large, prices declining, and trade stagnant and depressed. During this period the question of the fall of prices agitated the world even more seriously than the difficulties connected with the rise of prices perplex it today."

In conclusion we are reminded that "the past ten years have been years of world-wide and abounding prosperity, in which every class has participated. It is true that real wages—that is, the purchasing power of money wages over the necessities of life—have declined; but, on the other hand, the aggregate of wages received, owing to the abundant opportunities for employment, has been far greater than it was during the low-priced years which preceded. The producing classes have everywhere prospered. The value of land has greatly advanced, and the farmer in every country in the world has established his financial position on a basis of prosperity."

Violin Cure for Bald Head

IF you are bald, learn the violin," is the moral to be drawn from a startling statement made by M. Henri de Parville. According to this authority, music exercises a manifest action upon the nervous system which itself also affects the nutrition of the bodily tissues; therefore it seems reasonable to conclude that in a general way music has an influence upon the physiological individuality.

Musicians, it appears, are bald in the proportion of 11 per cent, but among instrumentalists the influence of musical vibrations makes itself felt in two opposite directions according to the class of instrument.

Thus while string instruments prevent and arrest the falling off of the hair, the brass instruments exercise the most deadly influence upon the scalp. The piano and the violin, especially the former, have an undeniably preservative effect.

The trombone, however, is the most deleterious of all, for in five or six years the player has lost at least 60 per cent of his hair. The disagreeable result is known as "Fanfare baldness," because the evil particularly punishes regimental musicians.

Expensive Craik Chair.

Magazine of American History.

The famous Craik chair, once the property of General Washington, and given him by Dr. Craik, his family physician, is now in possession of the Mount Vernon Association and may be seen in the mansion at Mount Vernon on the Potomac. For several years it was a prized relic of President Andrew Jackson, and was often pointed out in his home in Nashville, Tenn. Col. Andrew Jackson came into possession of the relic and finally sold it to the Mount Vernon Association for $7,500.

Scarecrow Youth

London Chronicle.

LONDON has long buried under its miles of streets any fame that it may once have had as a farming centre and as the home of the rural laborer. Indeed, most people would be puzzled if asked to find a boy with an old-fashioned clapper scaring birds from a wheat field within a few miles of St. Paul's. But a Daily Chronicle representative came across him yesterday, perhaps the last Londoner to be engaged in this work. He was vigorously "clapping" in a field near Ilford, and the crows rose from a broad field of young wheat like a flight of black aeroplanes. He is Willie Taylor, and ever since he left school three years ago bird-scaring has been an important part of his work on the farm. "They tell me," he said, "that I am the only boy using an old bird-clapper so near London. I don't know of another hereabouts. Yes, it's lonely here in the fields all day, and I'm not allowed to read while I'm at work, though I like reading. But sometimes other boys come and sit by me, and that passes the time. Atfer dusk, and whenever there isn't bird-scaring to do, I help in the farmyard with the horses and any other work. I'd like to work with the carts and the teams always. I get eight shillings a week now—master's just given me a raise of two shillings." Though he spends his days in the wheatfields within eight miles of St. Paul's, young Taylor has only been right into London once, and he speaks of that as quite an event. It was when he went with one of the farm carts with a load of vegetables to Covent Garden. His eyes sparkle at the thought that he is getting a big, strong fellow, and will soon go with the carts as a regular part of his work. That will be life indeed!

The Pilots.

O, Captain, say, the clouds are black
with thunder,
The ship is tossing at the wind's
wild will,
The foaming white caps hiss and slip
from under,
The mighty engine's throbbing heart
is still.
Where are we drifting in this night of
error?
Hysteric pilots wrangle at the
wheel;
Without a rudder, toward the glooming terror,
The great ship lurches on unbalanced keel.
"O thou of little faith, am I not
able—"
I heard my Captain's answer brave
and strong—
"When every anchor slips her faithless cable,
To guide the ship that I have kept
so long?
The little pilots at each other railing
Soon fall asleep and all their strife
forget,
While I who set the fleets of time to
sailing
Have thy great nation in my guidance yet."

—Willard A. Wattles.

An Automatic Plow

Albert Wyles, of Evesham, England, has devised a small, motor-propelled plow, which is said to promise considerable change in agriculture. With a four-horse power engine this plow cuts a furrow nearly six inches deep at a speed well over three miles an hour. After the first furrow is cut the plow need only be started, and it will automatically cut the next furrow. The fuel cost per day is between 70 and 75 cents, it is said. The cost of horse plowing in the Evesham district ranges from $3.15. to $4.85 per acre. The plow weighs about 700 pounds. A cultivator, somewhat lighter in weight, has also been designed for use among root crops and in orchards; this, of course, must be guided through the narrow channels.

Speaking Bank Notes.

Harper's Weekly.

Making checks or bank notes that are capable of speaking is one of the latest precautions against forgery that has been invented. The note is given the power of utterance by applying to its edge a "pictorial" record of perforations representing some prearranged phrase. When the prepared note is placed in a phonograph the phrase is reproduced in the presence of the person who has questioned the genuineness of the note.

Too Hospitable.

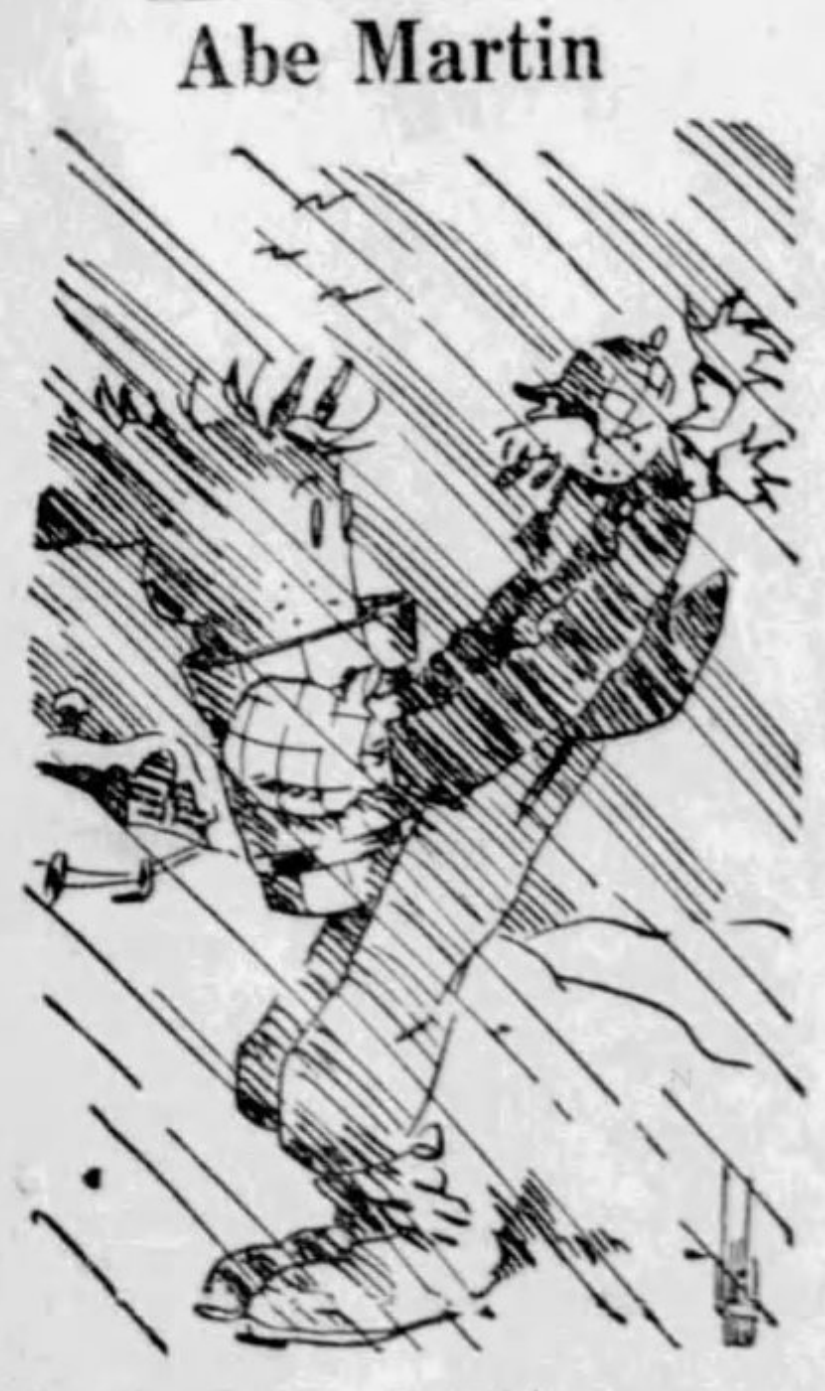
Everybody's Magazine.

One day an inspector of a New York tenement house found four families living in one room, chalk lines being drawn across in such a manner as to mark out a quarter for each family.

"How do you get along here?" inquired the inspector.

"Very well," was the reply. "Only the man in the farthest corner keeps boarders."

Abe Martin



Some folks brighten up an' seem t' feel a thousan' per cent better after they say somethin' mean.

The THIRD DEGREE

by CHARLES KLEIN & ARTHUR HORNBLOW

AUTHORS OF "THE LION AND THE MOUSE"

CHAPTER XVII—Continued.

"I didn't come here to hear about that—you were going to produce the woman who called on Underwood the night of the murder—that was what I came here for—not to hear my methods criticised—where is she?"

"One thing at a time," replied the judge. "First, I wanted to show you that we know Howard Jeffries' confession is untrue. Now we'll take up the other question." Striking a bell on his desk, he added: "This woman can prove that Robert Underwood committed suicide."

"She can, eh?" exclaimed the captain sarcastically. "Maybe she did it herself. Some one did it, that's sure!"

The library door opened and the butler entered.

"Yes, some one did it!" retorted the judge; "we agree there!" To the servant he said: "Ask Mrs. Jeffries, Jr., to come here."

The servant left the room and the captain turned to the judge with a laugh:

"Is she the one? Ha! ha!—that's easy—"

The judge nodded.

"She has promised to produce the missing witness tonight."

"She has, eh?" exclaimed the captain.

Rising quickly from his chair, he crossed the room and talked in an undertone with his sergeant. This new turn in the case seemed to interest him. Meantime Mr. Jeffries, who had followed every phase of the questioning with close attention, left his seat and went over to Judge Brewster.

"Is it possible," he exclaimed, "is it possible that Underwood shot himself? I never dreamed of doubting Howard's confession!" More cordially he went on: "Brewster, if this is true, I owe you a debt of gratitude—you've done splendid work—I—I'm afraid I've been just a trifle obstinate."

"Just a trifle," said the judge dryly.

Sergeant Mahoney took his hat.

"Hurry up!" said the captain, "you can telephone from the corner drug store."

"All right, cap."

Dr. Bernstein also rose to depart.

"I must go, Mr. Brewster; I have an appointment at the hospital."

The judge grasped his hand warmly.

"Thank you, doctor!" he exclaimed; "I don't know what I should have done without you."

"Thank you, sir," chimed in the banker; "I am greatly indebted to you."

"Don't mention it," replied the psychologist almost ironically.

He went out and the banker impatiently took out his watch.

"It's getting late!" he exclaimed; "where is this girl. I have no faith in her promises!"

As he spoke the library door opened and Annie appeared.

CHAPTER XVIII.

As Annie entered the room and caught sight of Mr. Jeffries, she instinctively drew back. Just at that moment the banker was, perhaps, the one man in the world whom she was most anxious to avoid. Capt. Clinton no longer had any terror for her. Now that the missing witness had been found and the precious "suicide letter" was as good as in their possession there was nothing more to fear. It was only a question of time when Howard would be set free. But it was not in this girl's nature to be concerned only with herself. If she possessed a single womanly virtue, it was supreme unselfishness. There was some one beside herself to take into consideration—a poor, vacillating, weak, miserable woman who wished to do what was right and had agreed to do so, but who, in the privacy of her own apartment, had gone down on her knees and begged Annie to protect her from the consequences of her own folly. Her husband must not know. Annie had promised that if there was any way possible the knowledge of that clandestine midnight visit to Underwood's rooms should be kept from him. Yet there stood the banker! She was afraid that if they began questioning her in his presence she might be betrayed into saying something that would instantly arouse his suspicions.

Judge Brewster went quickly forward as she came in and led her to a chair. Capt. Clinton and Mr. Jeffries eyed her in stolid silence. Looking around in a nervous kind of way, Annie said quietly to the judge:

"May I speak to you alone, judge?"

"Certainly," replied the lawyer.

He was about to draw her aside when Capt. Clinton interfered.

"One moment!" he said gruffly; "if this is all open and above board, as you say it is, judge—I'd like to ask the young lady a few questions."

"Certainly, by all means," said the judge quickly.

The captain turned and confronted Annie. Addressing her in his customary aggressive manner, he said:

"You promised Judge Brewster that you'd produce the woman who called at Underwood's apartment the night of the shooting." Annie made no reply but looked at the lawyer. The captain grinned as he added: "The witness wants instructions, judge."

"You can be perfectly frank, Mrs. Jeffries," said the lawyer reassuringly. "We have no desire to conceal anything from Captain Clinton."

Annie bowed.

"Yes," she said slowly; "I promised Judge Brewster that she would come here tonight."

"Did she promise to come?" growled the captain.

"Yes."

"Well, where is she?" he demanded.

"She hasn't come yet," she replied. "But she will, I'm sure—I know she will."

"How did you come to find her?" demanded the captain suspiciously.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

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The Third Degree

(Continued from First Page.)

Annie hesitated a moment and glanced at Mr. Jeffries. Then she said hesitatingly:

"That I—I cannot say—now."

Capt. Clinton's massive bulldog jaw closed with an ominous click.

"Decline to answer, eh? What's her name?"

She remained silent.

"What's her name?" he repeated impatiently.

"I cannot tell you," she said firmly.

"Do you know it?" he bellowed.

"Yes," she answered quietly.

"Know it, but can's say, eh? Hum!" He folded his arms and glared at her. Mr. Jeffries now interfered. Addressing Annie angrily, he said:

"But you must speak! Do you realize that my son's life is at stake?"

"Yes, I do," she replied quickly. "I'm glad to see that you are beginning to realize it, too. But I can't tell you yet—"

The judge turned to the police captain.

"I may tell you, captain, that even I myself have not succeeded in learning the name of this mysterious personage." Addressing Annie, he said: "I think you had better tell us. I see no advantage in concealing it any further."

Annie shook her head.

"Not yet," she murmured; "she will tell you herself when she comes."

"Hh! I thought as much!" exclaimed the banker incredulously.

The captain rose and drew himself up to his full height, a favorite trick of his, when about to assert his authority.

"Well, when she does come!" he exclaimed, "I think you may as well understand she will be taken to headquarters and held as a witness."

"You'll arrest her!" cried the lawyer.

"That's what I said, judge. She's a material witness—the most important one the State has. I don't intend that she shall get away—"

"Arrest her! Oh, judge, don't let him do that!" exclaimed Annie in dismay.

Judge Brewster grew red in the face. Wrathfully he said:

"She is coming to my house of her own free will. She has trusted to my honor—"

"Yes—yes!" cried Annie. "She trusts to your honor, judge."

Capt. Clinton smiled.

"Honor cuts mighty little ice in this matter. There's no use talking. I shall place her under arrest."

"I will not permit such a disgraceful proceeding!" cried the lawyer.

"With all due respect, judge," retorted the policeman impudently, "you won't be consulted. You have declared yourself counsel for the man who has been indicted for murder—I didn't ask you to take me into your confidence—you invited me here, treated me to a lecture on psychology, for which I thank you very much, but I don't feel that I need any further instruction. If this women ever does get here, the moment she leaves the house Maloney has instructions to arrest her, but I guess we needn't worry. She has probably forgotten her appointment. Some people are very careless in that respect." Moving toward the door, he added: "Well, if it's all the same to you, I'll wait downstairs. Good-night."

He went out, his hat impudently tilted back on his head, a sneer on his lips. The banker turned to the judge.

"I told you how it would be," he said scornfully. "A flash in the pan."

The lawyer looked askance at Annie.

"You are sure she will come?" he asked.

"Yes, I am sure!" With concern she added: "But the disgrace of arrest! It will kill her! Oh, jurge, don't let them arrest her!"

"Tell me who she is!" commanded the lawyer sternly.

It was the first time he had spoken to her harshly, and Annie, to her dismay, thought she detected a note of doubt in his voice. Looking toward the banker, she replied:

"I can't tell you just now—she'll be here soon——"

"Tell me now—I insist," said the lawyer with growing impatience.

"Please—please don't ask me!" she pleaded.

Mr. Jeffries made an angry gesture.

"As I told you, Brewster, her whole story is a fabrication trumped up for some purpose—God knows what object she has in deceiving us! I only know that I warned you what you always may expect from people of her class."

The judge said nothing for a moment. Then quietly he whispered to the banker:

"Go into my study for a few moments, will you Jeffries."

The banker made a gesture, as if utterly disgusted with the whole business.

"I am going home," he said testily. "I've had a most painful evening—most painful. Let me know the result of your investigation as soon as possible. Good-night. Don't disturb me tonight, Brewster. Tomorrow will do."

He left the room in high dudgeon, banging the door after him. Annie burst into a laugh.

"Don't disturb him!" she mimicked. "He's going to get all that's coming to him."

Shocked at her levity, the lawyer turned on her severely.

"Do you want me to lose all faith in you?" he asked sternly.

"No, indeed," she answered contritely.

"Then tell me," he demanded, "why do you conceal this woman's name from me?"

"Because I don't want to be the one to expose her. She shall tell you herself."

"That's all very well," he replied, "but meantime you are directing suspicion against yourself. Your father-in-law believes you are the woman; so does Capt. Clinton."

"The captain suspects everybody," she laughed. "It's his business to suspect. As long as you don't believe that I visited Underwood that night—"

The judge shook his head as if puzzled.

"Candidly, I don't know what to think." Seriously, he added: "I want to think the very best of you, Annie, but you won't let me."

She hestitated a moment and then, quickly, she said:

"I suppose I'd better tell you and have done with it—but I don't like to—"

At that moment a servant entered and handed the lawyer a card.

"The lady wants to see you at once, sir."

"To see me," asked the lawyer in surprise; "are you sure she hasn't come for Mr. Jeffries?"

"No, sir; she asked for you."

Annie sprang forward.

"Is it Mrs. Jeffries?" she asked.

"Yes," he replied.

"Let me see her, judge," she exclaimed eagerly; "I'll tell her who it is and she can tell you—she' a woman—and I'd rather. Let me speak to her, please!"

Addressing the servant, the lawyer said:

"Ask Mrs. Jeffries to come up." Turning to his client, he went on:

"I see no objection to your speaking to Mrs. Jeffries. After all, she is your husband's stepmother. But I am free to confess that I don't understand you. I am more than disappointed in your failure to keep your word. You promised definitely that you would bring the witness here tonight. On the strength of that promise I made statements to Capt. Clinton which I have not been able to substantiate. The whole story looks like an invention on your part."

She held out her hand entreatingly.

"It's not an invention! Really, judge! Just a little while longer! You've geen so kind, so patient!"

There was a trace of anger in the lawyer's voice as he went on:

"I believed you implicitly. You were so positive this woman would come forward."

"She will—she will. Give me only a few minutes more!" she cried.

The lawyer looked at her as if puzzled.

"A few minutes?" he said. Again he looked at her and then shook his head resignedly. "Well, it's certainly infectious!" he exclaimed. "I believe you again."

The door opened and Alicia appeared. The lawyer advanced politely to greet her.

"Good evening, Mrs. Jeffries."

Alicia shook hands with him, at the same time looking inquiringly at Annie, who, by a quick gesture, told her that the judge knew nothing of her secret. The lawyer went on:

"Mrs. Jeffries, Jr., wishes to speak to you. I said I thought there'd be no objection; you don't mind. May she?"

"Yes," murmured Alicia.

"Your husband was here," said the judge.

"My husband!" she cried, startled. Again she glanced inquiringly at Annie and tried to force a smile.

"Yes," said the lawyer; "he'll be glad to know you're here. I'll tell him." Turning to Annie, he said: "When you're ready, please send and—"

To Be Continued.

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

Does any one know what is troubling my chickens? They sit around all of the time and pitch forward on the breast. They eat hearty, but cannot stand up long. Have been feeding mixed grains, but they continue to fall off in flesh.—M., Terralton, W. Va.

Will some one kindly give information concerning turnip farming?—S., Sciota, Pa.

Can some experienced person tell how to exterminate the sassafrass and the saw brier?

Will some reader tell me through the Farmstead how to cause apple cider to turn to vinegar?—J., Cresson, Texas.

I would like to have some one give a description of the apple known as the Arkansas Black.—N., Quincy, Mich.

Will some one please tell what troubles my mare? She seems to be weak in her hind parts. We cannot tell whether it is in her back or her hips. If it is rheumatism, what can we do for her?—E., Slate, W. Va.

Curing of Meat.

L of Pennsboro, West Virginia, gives a method of curing and keeping hog meat. The meat should lie in salt for six or eight weeks before smoking. After smoking the surface is rubbed with powdered borax and hung up.

THE DAIRY

Get the Right Sire.

For the farmer who milks cows for profit there is probably no question that comes closer to his pocketbook and interests him proportionately than that of the pure-bred sire. There are, however, still a lamentably large number of farmers who have not discovered that they cannot possibly afford any other than a good pure-bred sire where they are raising heifer calves to take a place in the herd or for selling, and all this in spite of the large amount of agitation in favor of such sires.

The farmer with a herd of common cows realizes what it costs to purchase good cows to replenish his herd, when he has to pay upward of $100 apiece for cows without any guaranty that the cow purchased will be a good one until tried at the pail. There is at present and probably will be for some time to come keen demand for good dairy cows and the time when such cows can be purchased for $35 or $40 is past. All this means that we will have to raise more heifer calves in the future, and when we remember that it costs exactly as much to raise a poor heifer as to raise a good one, we realize just how important it is that we at least attempt to raise only the heifers from our best cows, and that we pay more attention to the sires we use.—K. B. F.

Cows Hold Back Milk.

Obstruction in cows' teats is a common cause of difficulty in the normal flow of milk through the teat ducts.

Again, it appears that the trouble in milking is not confined to one or two of the teats, which would be the case if the obstruction was due to some of the ordinary cases. Cows have the power of holding back the milk when they desire to do so, and if we bear in mind that there is nothing in the statement to prove that some obstruction is the cause of the trouble of which complaint is made, the natural conclusion is that the act is voluntary on the part of the animal.

To explain the phenomenon, which is natural to all cows, the teat tubes are narrowed at the upper parts, just below where the branches begin, by a muscular band, which surrounds this part in each teat. The cow instinctively contracts this band, by which act it is shortened or lengthened, thereby holding up or giving down her milk by contracting or enlarging the channels through which it passes. The chief reason of cows holding up their milk is that their instinct or desire to suckle their progeny is still strong.

To overcome the trouble, which is sometimes aggravating, take of scalded bran a sufficient quantity and mix in corn meal, flax seed and some sliced turnips. This, when properly prepared, makes a very savory and palatable meal and will be very highly appreciated by the cow, and while enjoying the meal, to which all her attention is diverted for the time being the milking will proceed without any interruption.

The excitement of cows when milking commences, causes them to contract the muscular bands, but soon they are relaxed and the milk flows freely. The quieter and quicker cows of any breed are milked the cleaner will their udders be drained and the more milk will be obtained.

AS TO FLAVOUR

Found Her Favorite Again.

A bright young lady tells how she came to be acutely sensitive as to the taste of coffee:

My health had been very poor for several years," she says. "I loved coffee and drank it for breakfast, but only learned by accident, as it were, that it was the cause of the constant, dreadful headaches from which I suffered every day, and of the nervousness that drove sleep from my pillow and so deranged my stomach that everything I ate gave me acute pain. (Tea is just as injurious, because it contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee.)

"My condition finally got so serious that I was advised by my doctor to go to a hospital. There they gave me what I supposed was coffee, and I thought it was the best I ever drank, but I have since learned it was Postum. I gained rapidly and came home in four weeks.

"Somehow the coffee we used at home didn't taste right when I got back. I tried various kinds, but none tasted as good as that I drank in the hospital and all brought back the dreadful headaches and the "sick-all-over" feeling.

"One day I got a package of Postum, and the first taste of it I took I said 'that's the good coffee we had in the hospital.' I have drank it ever since, and eat Grape-Nuts for my breakfast. I have no more headaches, and feel better than I have for years." Name given upon request. Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

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THE ORCHARD

High Limbs Spoil Crop.

"Don't be afraid to cut out those nice, big limbs when pruning your trees," is the advice of the horticultural experts of the College of Agriculture to farmers who are preparing for the pruning of their orchards. "In fact, it is preferable to center prune, as by this method the fruit can be kept within easy reach of the ground, the trees will develop in such a manner that the sunlight can get to all parts of the growth and the best fruit will be obtained."

Too many Ohio farmers have their orchards growing so that some of the fruit is 40 or 50 feet from the ground, thus necessitating an extra long ladder before the fruit can be plucked. In such cases, a great deal of the valuable crops go to waste, as the farmer does not risk climbing up the tender central limbs to get the few bushels that he sees growing at the highest parts of the tree. This loss may not be much in a single tree, but in an orchard it may amount to several hundred dollars in a season.

Center trimming, it should be remembered, may be carried to extremes, as has been the case in many western states. The tree should be so pruned that the surgery will not result in the death of the other limbs. In some cases the shock of cutting out the center limbs has been too much for trees and death has resulted, with great loss to the orchard owners. Cut out only those limbs that will aid in bringing the fruit lower and in allowing the sunlight to reach the central portions of the tree. Sunlight, it should be remembered, is a great destroyer of disease producing bacteria.

In making the cut, the experts advise the use of a saw which will go sufficiently close to the limb as to not cause a "stump." The cut should be parallel to the limb from which the pruned limb is taken, thus allowing the rain and snow to slide off easily. If water is allowed to congregate in the tree wounds, rot ensues and possibly the entire tree may be lost in a few seasons. Large wounds should be painted with either white lead or asphaltum, to protect from the ravages of the weather and diseases common to orchards.

Wireless Device for Trains.

The engineers of the Canadian Pacific railroad have just tested, at Toronto, a wireless device for the prevention of railroad collisions, for which the inventor, Mr. F. W. Prentice, claims such absolute reliability that an engineer could drop dead in his cab with the throttle wide open and the moment a danger point was reached the wireless control would stop the train within 35 car lengths.

The Old Almanac.

The old-fashioned almanac as it was before its good name was appropriated for advertising purposes is nearing extinction. The almanac of olden time occupied a place of honor in the household. It hung on a nail on the chimney jam beside the great open hearth, and was consulted from seed time to harvest with reference to the moon's changes, its dictum being accepted with reverent acquiescence. One of these old time authorities is yet in existence, the Hagerstown Town and Country Almanac for the year of our Lord, 1913, which has been published for 116 years. From this well seasoned sage—sage suggests seasoning—it is learned that there will be five eclipses this year, three of the sun and two of the moon and we may govern ourselves accordingly. There will be a total eclipse of the moon on March 22, the moon setting eclipsed at 6:57 a. m. Washington time. This eclipse will be generally visible in North America. A partial eclipse of the sun will occur on April 6. It will not be visible in the United States, but will be visible in Greenland, Labrador and Newfoundland. Third partial eclipse of the sun will occur September 29. This will not be visible in North America, but will be visible in the south Indian ocean, southeastern Africa, Madagascar and regions about the south pole. A total eclipse of the moon will take place on September 15, the moon setting here as the eclipse begins. The beginning will be at 7:01 a. m. and the ending at 7:48 a. m. at Washington.

Big Game Hunting.

To the big game hunter with a desire for trophies, British East Africa presents undoubted advantages over any other country in the world; but to the sportsman who wishes to test his powers of woodcraft to the full and on the supreme scale, so far as game is concerned, Portuguese East Africa, offers a field that is unsurpassed. Portuguese East Africa still contains the following big game in abundance: Buffalo, crocodile, eland, elephant, giraffe, brindled and white tailed gnu or wildebeest, hartbeest, hippopotamus, hyena, koodoo, rhinocerous, roan antelope, sable antelope, waterbuck and zebra. There is a great variety of smaller game. Not all the species mentioned can be hunted indiscriminately, but each may be hunted under certain conditions in certain districts after securing the necessary gun permits and shooting licenses.

Causes of Appendicitis.

That a considerable number of cases of appendicitis are caused by overeating is now the opinion of several medical authorities, among them the New York Medical Journal. The first effect of over-distension of the stomach is a compression which produces a decided interference with the intestinal circulation. Another effect, direct or indirect of this disturbance of circulation is exerted upon the appendix, the resistance of which is diminished to such an extent that it often falls a prey to the action of the ever present colon bacillus and other intestinal organisms.

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(and another as a pre-emption) in the newer districts and produce either cattle or grain. The crops are always good, the climate is excellent, schools and churches are convenient and markets splendid in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.
Send at once for literature, the latest information, railway rates, etc., to
Canadian Government Agent
413 Gardiner Bldg.
Toledo, O.
or write Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

POULTRY

Litter in Poultry House.

Litter is one of the most important things about the poultry house. It induces exercise, which is essential to the growth and development of the chickens.

The poultry man should always be careful as to the material supplied for litter. It must be clean and dry, never mustry or moldy, which would be disastrous. Many hens have been killed by musty litter. Dry leaves make an excellent litter, and straw is very good.

Cut lover or cut alfalfa makes the best litter for young chicks. They eat a great deal of it, it is easly digested, inexpensive and easily procured. A mixture of cut clover and sand on brooder floors is especially good.

Brahmas Are Admired.

Of the heavier breeds of fowls, notwithstanding the large number of new breeds that have been originated in recent years, Brahmas, both dark and light, still have a large number of admirers. Among their good qualities are great size, a strong constitution, fine characters of flesh, great winter laying powers, and a faculty of adapting themselves to small runs or a free range with equal facility. They are, too, such handsome birds that they are an ornament to any poultry yard.

In breeding Brahmas, size is of great importance. A male bird should weigh 12 pounds or upwards, and a hen not less than 9 pounds. A large coarse head in a Brahma is a disqualification. With Light Brahmas one of the chief difficulties is to obtain the pure white color free from any yellow tinge; also to obtain enough black markings in the hackle without too much color in the wrong place. Brahmas lay fair sized deep brown eggs. They are apt to become frequently broody in the summer, though not so often as Cochins. Brahmas transmit their utility qualities when crossed with other breeds, notably with the Dorking.

Easy to Raise Geese.

Geese are easily raised and require very little care if they are raised near water. They will get much of their food from the streams and swamp lands, requiring very little grain during he summer months.

Toulouse geese are hardy, are early layers and are prolific. They often raise two broods of goslings a year. The young early learn to take care of themselves on good pasture and grow rapidly. They should have oatmeal made into mash daily and late in the evening a few oats or barley scattered over the grass. If properly fed they mature quickly and have been known to weigh 20 pounds each by Christmas.

Embden geese grow to a large size and are said to be nearly equal to the Toulouse variety for early maturity.

Place for Brown Leghorns.

The Single Comb Brown Leghorn has a place in the poultry world that he can be certain of always holding.

The Brown Leghorns are not every day layers as is claimed for some of the new breeds, but they will average about four or five eggs a week and keep it up for nine months in the year. They are not heavy feeders, but are good hustlers and will forage far and near if they have an opportunity. There are no breeds that will more easily return a good profit than these "brown beauties."

Originally Leghorns came from Italy and their type is characteristic of all breeds in southern Europe and along the Mediterranean Sea. The style, the carriage, the large combs and the white ear lobes are the same as seen in the Black Spanish and the Minorcas.

The Single Comb Brown Leghorns have been bred in this country for about 60 years. They are one of the oldest of the standard breeds and despite their long time presence have lost none of their popularity with either the fancier or the farmer.

You should read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

GO SOUTH SIR! **Buy Farm Land** AND PROSPER
at $10 an acre up along Southern Ry., M. & O. R. R. and Ga. So. and Fla. Ry. Values rapidly advancing. Plenty of rain—no blizzards. Growing cities demand more farm produce. Beef, poultry and dairying pay handsomely. Big profit in apples, truck, alfalfa, corn, cotton. Great industrial openings in all parts of the South. "Southern Field" magazine, land lists, and state booklets—Free.
M. V. RICHARDS, L. & I. Agt., Room 93 Washington, D.C.

FREE Murray Catalog
"Direct from Factory to Horse"
Biggest and best Catalog of Vehicles Harness and Accessories published.
$27 Saved on this up-to-date buggy shows how Murray saves you from ⅓ to ½.
Shipped direct from factory. 4 weeks' road trial. 2 years' guarantee. Get the Murray Book before you buy. Postal will bring it. Investigate our claims.
Write for it today.
The Wilber H. Murray Mfg. Co. 627 5th Ave. Cincinnati, O.

MONARCH STEEL STUMP PULLER **Get This!**
Clears 1 to 5 Acres Daily
The Mighty Monarch Steel Stump Puller outwears and outpulls all others. 18 years experience has proved it! The *only* stump puller in the world equipped with Genuine "Red Strand" Steel Wire Rope. Send for big catalog. It's worth money to you if have only a few stumps. Act! (32)
ZIMMERMAN STEEL CO., Dept. 8P, LONE TREE, IA.

CHURN FREE To Introduce the CHALLENGE CHURN
First person in each township. Guaranteed to make first class butter from milk or cream in 2 to 7 min., 1 to 10 gal. capacity. Write today sure. Get one Free. Agents Wanted.
MASON MFG. CO., Dept. G, CANTON, OHIO

48 BREEDS Fine pure bred chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Northern raised, hardy and very beautiful. Fowls, eggs and incubators at low prices. America's greatest poultry farm. Send 4c. for large, fine, Nineteenth Annual Poultry Book.
R. F. NEUBERT, Box 853 MANKATO, MINN.

Greider's Fine Catalogue
and calendar of fine, pure-bred poultry for 1913. This book contains many pages of poultry facts. 70 different varieties, some shown in natural colors, all illustrated and described. Tells how to make hens lay, raise and care for them, all about the Famous Greider Incubators and Brooders. Shows photo of the largest poultry farm in Penn. Prices of breeding stock and eggs for hatching, and supplies within reach of all. A perfect guide to all poultry raisers. Send 10c for this noted book on poultry
B. H. GREIDER, Box 36, Rheems, Pa.

WHY INCUBATOR CHICKS DIE.
The book entitled The History of White Diarrhoea, or Why Incubator Chicks Die, will be sent absolutely free by return mail to anyone sending us the names of 7 to 10 of their friends that use incubators. This book can save you $100 this summer. It describes white diarrhoea or bowel trouble, the cause and tells of a cure.
BOOK ABSOLUTELY FREE FOR THE NAMES.
RAISALL REMEDY CO. BLACKWELL, OKLAHOMA.

SEED CORN 146 BU. ACRE

DIAMOND JOE'S BIG WHITE—A strictly new variety. None like it. It is the Earliest and Best Big White Corn in the World—Because it was bred for most Big Bushels, not fancy show points; because grown from pure inherited tock; every stalk bearing one or more good ears, because scientifically handled, thoroughly dried and properly cured and had the most rigid inspection. Also all other leading standard varieties at FARMER PRICES. OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED FARM AND GARDEN SEED CATALOG mailed FREE. A postal card will bring it to you. Write for it today. Address, RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa. Box 19

5 Year Guaranteed Buggies At ½ Retail Price
FREE CATALOG
$55.00 VALUE PRICE $29.50
You take no risk when you buy a buggy from us. We guarantee it to please you, and to be a bigger value for your money than you can get anywhere else, or you needn't keep it. *Reference;* S. Ill. Natl. Bank, East St. Louis, Ill.
Mutual Buggies, Surreys, Wagons, etc., are the highest quality, handsomest, most stylish vehicles built. The only line guaranteed 5 years. We sell direct at wholesale prices—and save you $25.00 to $100.00. Write for catalog and delivered prices.
MUTUAL HARNESS at $5.85 per set up: double $14.10 up; work harness $19. up, all genuine leather; highest quality; Fully Guaranteed 25 to 50% cheaper than retail. Catalog Free. Write today.
SENT ON APPROVAL.
MUTUAL CARRIAGE & HARNESS MFG. CO., Station 46B E. St. Louis, Ill. or Station 46B 101 E. Fourth Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

B-U-S-T-E-D! PRICES

Biggest Price Wrecking Sale in the history of this Company. An excellent opportunity to save 30 to 50 per cent.

Never again will such remarkably low prices exist. Don't delay—Send your order at once or write us. Act now.

ROOFING

Corrugated Steel Roofing
1¼c Per Square Foot

Here is the chance of a lifetime to buy the best roofing in the world, at a mere fraction of it's real value. Our enormous buying power enabled us to pick up for spot cash a stock of this brand new, perfect corrugated, "V" crimped and Standing Seam Roofing and Brick Siding, at a tremendous sacrifice—'way under what it is actually worth. Immediate cash needed made possible this purchase. Just another chapter added to the long list of our famous bargain sales.

Corrugated Steel Roofing
Practically Indestructible

There is nothing else that compares with corrugated steel roofing for real protection. It makes a long, lasting roof. Is fire, rain, frost, wind, sun and lightning proof—warmer in winter—cooler in summer; and under ordinary circumstances does not leak, rot or warp, neither does it taint rain water. You can depend upon it that Corrugated Steel is the best material for roofing, siding and ceiling.

At 1¼c per square foot, we furnish our grade AB-700 Steel Roofing, in sheets 22 x 24 inches x 1¼ inches. This price is delivered on board cars at Chicago.

Galvanized Steel Roofing
2¾c Per Square Foot

Another big Steel Roofing Bargain. Several thousand squares of the very highest grade specially coated, corrugated, galvanized roofing and siding, made of specially prepared steel, of superior quality. Best roofing, and will last indefinitely. We will furnish it in suitable lengths for any purpose. Only a limited quantity on hand, so we urge you to send us your order immediately. Don't wait to write us again—order today, while this stock exists. Price only 2¾c per square foot, and will outlast 4 to 1. Just drop us a line, and tell us the size of your studding and general facts, and we will help you to select proper sheets. If you are not ready to use the material now, we will reserve it for future delivery, if you will give us a small deposit on account. This price of 2¾c per square foot is for our Lot AB-800 corrugated material, and is delivered on board cars at Chicago. If you prefer some other style, we will furnish it. We have this same grade in "V" crimped, Standing Seam and Brick Siding. Samples on application.

Ready Roofing With Supplies
62c Per 108 Square Feet

We have several thousand squares of a superior quality Ready Roofing, which we are offering in our AJAX BRAND, 1-ply, at a price of 62c per square of 108 square feet, including necessary cement and caps to lay it. This is undoubtedly the most remarkable bargain ever offered in Ready Roofing. This famous brand is put up 3 or 4 pieces to a roll. The price of 62c per square of 108 square feet is loaded on board cars at Chicago. We will, however, make a freight prepaid price on this same grade of roofing, including nails and necessary cement of 75c per roll of 108 square feet, and at this remarkably low price

We Pay the Freight

in full to any point east of Kansas and Nebraska and North of the Ohio River.

We will also furnish 2-ply, at 90c; 3-ply, at $1.05.

This Ajax Roofing is guaranteed to wear as long, and give as good service as any Rubber Surface roofing on the market.

Send for Special Roofing Catalog and Samples

Write at once for our Special Roofing Catalog. Free samples and full instructions for laying roofing.

Smashing Bargains

Explanation

The Chicago House Wrecking Company known to the commercial world as the "Great Price Wreckers" is easily acknowledged the bargain house of the earth.

Our Mammouth plant covers 40 acres, and our list of customers are numbered by the hundreds of thousands, and include people from every walk in life. We sell practically everything under the sun at unbeatable prices. We buy our goods at Forced Sales, taking advantage of Sheriffs, Manufacturers' and Auction Sales. In this way we can sell brand new, clean high-grade goods at prices, in many instances even less than the cost of manufacture.

Our Guarantee

Our capital stock is $2,000,000. Any bank or Commercial Agency, or any publisher will confirm our responsibility. We have advertised in this paper for many years. Ask its publisher what he thinks of the Chicago House Wrecking Co.; get his personal opinion of the values, and our square methods of doing business. We guarantee each and every article that we sell to be exactly as per our representations. Should you buy anything from us that fails to come up to our representations, or does not agree with your expectations, we will take back such unsatisfactory merchandise at our freight expense. We want satisfied patrons.

LUMBER

Complete houses and barns at an enormous saving. Never before in the history of Building Material has such an opportunity existed. We offer high grade, brand new complete lumber and building material needed for the construction of houses and barns at lower prices than ever before.

20,000,000 Ft. of New Lumber at Our Yards and Warehouses Ready for Quick Delivery

We have upwards of twenty million feet of first class, brand new lumber for the construction of buildings of every kind. A wonderful stock of the very finest millwork, interior trim, etc.—enough material to construct cities and villages everywhere. It is our determination that 1913 will be the "Banner" year in the history of our Great Lumber and Millwork department, and the way we will accomplish this, is by quoting prices that undersell any possible competition. The proof of this is in our catalog and literature.

Write today and tell us what you contemplate improving or building during this Spring—talk to us plainly, and we promise you the advice straight from the shoulder. No other concern in the world is equipped such as we are. Right in our main yard and warehouses, at Chicago, we can load you out complete, at one time, and in one carload, every single article required for the improvement of the building you have in mind. No where else can you go and get such service.

Personal Service To You

You can get the kind of service that will give you absolute satisfaction—satisfaction from the word "go." If you have ideas of your own as to the kind of building that you want, we will give you the benefit of the Greatest Architectural Department in the world. Will furnish you with plans according to your own ideas, and will quote you a price on the material that will make you a wonderful saving. Dollars saved are dollars earned.

Write today for our *Book of Plans* and Latest *Catalog of Building Material* and Supplies.

FENCING

Brand New WIRE FENCING
Less Than 1c Per Running Foot

Biggest of all offers of the past. We come to you with the most wonderful proposition ever known, and offer you the very best woven wire fencing at a fraction of its real value: lower in price than ever before, notwithstanding that all other merchants and manufacturers have advanced their prices on fencing. We are determined to simply get all the business in sight, and with that in view, we bought up from manufacturer's sales, 150 carloads of High Grade Woven Wire Hog, Cattle, Field and Poultry Fencing, Barb Wire and Nails, in quantities sufficient to take care of our regular customers and those who will quickly respond to this advertisement.

Barb Wire Less Than 2c Per Rod

Galvanized, two-point Barb-Wire, full weight (not the light kind) put up regular on spools, containing about 100 lbs. to a spool. It is made of No. 12½ wire, with good weight barbs. Price per 100 lbs. during this sale, only $1.95. Order by Lot No. AB-600. Several thousand spools of this Barb Wire, Painted, price per 100 lbs. $1.75. Order by Lot AB-500. Also have in stock 1000 spools of light weight, new galvanized barb wire, put up 80 rods to the spool, made of No. 14 galvanized wire, No. 15 barbs, barbs 5 inches apart; price per spool of 80 rods $1.45. Lot AB-400. We also have several other bargains. You never had a chance like this before, and we advise that you send us your order today. Don't wait until the material is sold—we cannot hold this quotation open.

Galvanized Hog Fencing AT A MATERIAL REDUCTION in PRICE

100,000 rods of 26 in. Galvanized Steel Spring Wire, 26 in. high, hog fence, put up in 10, 20, 40 and 60 rod rolls, made with 7 bars, spaced 12 in. apart, with No. 9 top and bottom wires, No. 11 intermediate wires, heavier than the regular fencing offered. Price per rod, during this sale, only 15c. Order by Lot AB-900. Same fencing spaced 6 in. apart, per rod during this sale, only 21c. Order by Lot AB-1000. Other heights at proportionately low prices.

High Grade Poultry Fencing 48 in. High PER ROD 27c

A complete stock of all heights of Woven Wire Fencing for every purpose. Do not delay your order, but send it in at once, even if you are not ready to have it shipped. We will hold the material ready to deliver when you want it.

Several Carloads of Galvanized Wire Shorts

This is smooth wire, put up 100 lbs. to a coil, first-class for general use. Comes in sizes from 6 to 15 gauge. Price for 9 gauge, $1.25 per 100 lbs. Lot AB-1200. Other sizes in proportion.

Some Big Bargains in Nails

At last we have the bargain of bargains. 10,000 kegs of genuine galvanized wire nails; will outlast all other kinds. Put up in regular kegs. Price per keg of 100 lbs., as follows:—
10 pennyweight, $2.00 8 pennyweight, $2.10
6 pennyweight, $2.15 Shingle Nails $3.00

Also 5,000 kegs of Nails, mixed all kinds in a keg; good assortment, handy to have around your workshop. During this sale only, per 100 lbs., $1.45. Order by Lot AB-1100. We have other bargains in nails.

Also, in this same job, we have 5,000 kegs of Fence Staples, galvanized; per keg, $2.00. Lot AB-1400.

Crimped wire for reinforcing, cut to any desired length; per 100 lbs., $2.25. Lot AB-1300.

We have bargains in every line. Write us today for our Wire and Fence Catalog, but the best thing for you to do is to send your order now, and we will hold for shipping instructions.

SEND IN THIS COUPON
CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.,
35th and Iron Streets, Dept. AH 93, Chicago
Without any obligation or promise to buy, please send me the following catalogs and full information free.
(Put a check mark opposite the books you want)
☐ Special Catalog and samples of Roofing
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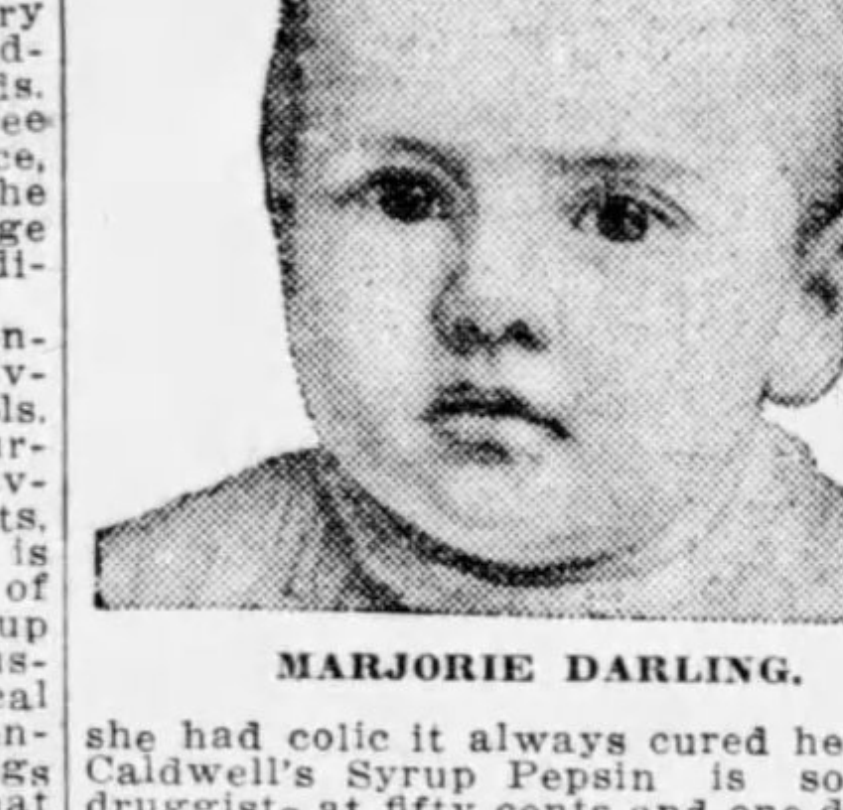
Foods That Bind Little Children

Start Them Off Right with a Good Laxative and Then Watch Their Diet


MARJORIE DARLING.

Mothers are often unconsciously very careless about the diet of their children, forcing all to eat the same foods. The fact is that all foods do not agree alike with different persons. Hence, avoid what seems to constipate the child or to give it indigestion, and urge it to take more of what is quickly digested.

If the child shows a tendency to constipation it should immediately be given a mild laxative to help the bowels. By this is not meant a physic or purgative, for these should never be given to children, nor anything like salts, pills, etc. What the child requires is simply a small dose of the gentlest of medicines, such as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which in the opinion of thousands of watchful mothers is the ideal remedy for any child showing a tendency to constipation. So many things can happen to a constipated child that care is necessary. Colds, piles, headaches, sleeplessness, and many other annoyances that children should not have can usually be traced to constipation.

Many of America's foremost families are never without Syrup Pepsin, because one can never tell when some member of the family may need it, and all can use it. Thousands endorse it, among them Mrs. M. E. Darling, R. F. D. No. 4, Belleview, Pa., who writes: "I certainly think Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin saved my baby's life. Marjorie is a bottle baby and could not get her food to digest, but I found by giving her a small dose of Syrup Pepsin when she had colic it always cured her." Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is sold by druggists at fifty cents and one dollar a bottle, the latter size being bought by those who already know its value, and it contains proportionately more. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded.

Everyone likes Syrup Pepsin as it is very pleasant to the taste. It is also mild and non-griping and free from injurious ingredients.

If no member of your family has ever used Syrup Pepsin and you would like to make a personal trial of it before buying it in the regular way of a druggist, send your address—a postal will do—to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., and a free sample bottle will be mailed you.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

LISTEN! $5 to $20 a day—easy. Be a *one minute photographer.* LOOK! Cable, Wyo., writes: "Made *$27 in 2 hours.*" Perry, Ky., writes: "Made *$50 in 2 days.*" Hundreds of similar reports on file. Start business for yourself. *Small capital. No experience.* Big, quick profits at fairs, picnics, private houses—EVERYWHERE. Profits start at once. Write us today. Get out of the "time clock" line and the "pay envelope" brigade. Investigate the

"MANDEL" POST CARD MACHINE

New invention—wonderful machine. Takes, finishes and delivers original post card photos at the rate of 3 a minute—*Right on the spot where you take them.* New, startling, sensational, photographic success—

Photos Direct on Post Card

No Plates, Films or Dark Room

Machine is everything in one—a *complete portable post card gallery.* Gets the interest, attention and order from every onlooker. Sale of first supplies gives you back practically entire investment. You make money on the same day outfit arrives. Immediate sales—Immediate profits. Do you want to make $2,000 this year? *Then write at once.* INFORMATION IS FREE. Address either office:

THE CHICAGO FERROTYPE COMPANY
435 Ferrotype Bldg., Chicago, Ill. or 435 Public Bank Bldg., New York, N. Y.

NEW FEATHER BEDS ONLY $7.40

For a limited time we offer full 36 lb. New Feather beds $7.40 each. New Feather Pillows $1.20 per pair, f. o. b. factory, cash with order. All New Live Feathers. Best A. C. A. Ticking. Guaranteed as represented or money back. Prompt Shipment. Order to-day or write for free catalogue. We give bank references.

Agents Wanted. SOUTHERN FEATHER AND PILLOW CO. Dept. 20 GREENSBORO, N. C.

AGENTS WANTED

to sell our splendid line of dress goods, suits, skirts, embroideries, etc. We furnish without charge samples, catalog, etc., and pay all express charges; big money for workers. Write now for details to

EMBROIDERY & IMPORT CO.,
1921 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

VENOMOUS SNAKES FOR CURE

New York Zoo Breeds Lance Heads for Venom.

New York, Feb. 17.—Seventy-five baby snakes of the very important brand known as the lance-head, born in the Bronx zoo yesterday, are gladly welcomed, although they are the most deadly reptile known. Since discovery that the venom of the lance-head had been marvelously beneficial in treating insanity and other brain troubles when scientifically used, efforts have been made to breed the reptiles here. The success now attained is the result of several years' work, during which many of the reptiles have been taken alive in the island of Trinidad, at the peril of many naturalists, only to die soon after being brought here.

Experts will treat the virulent venom from the 75 baby lance-heads as soon as they are a few months old. The method is to pin the head down with a forked stick, and hold before it a glass topped with cheese cloth. The snake furiously thrusts its fangs in the cloth, and spurts the venom into the glass receiver. About a pound of it, it was said at the zoo, "would kill the whole Mexican army."

MUMMY SELLS FOR $200

Egyptian 6,000 Years Dead Brings Price.

London, Feb. 17.—A man who lived in Egypt 6,000 years ago was sold last week in London for $200.

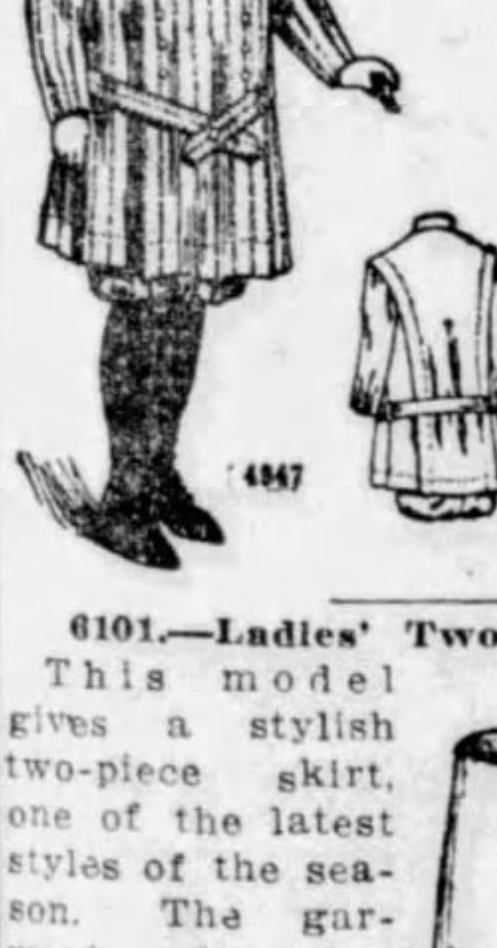
This mummy of the predynastic period was part of the de Rustalfjael Egyptian collection, which was sold before a gathering representing the leading museums and collectors of the world. This collection was considered one of the finest in existence, and there was eager bidding for some of the pieces, but on the whole the prices realized were not high.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

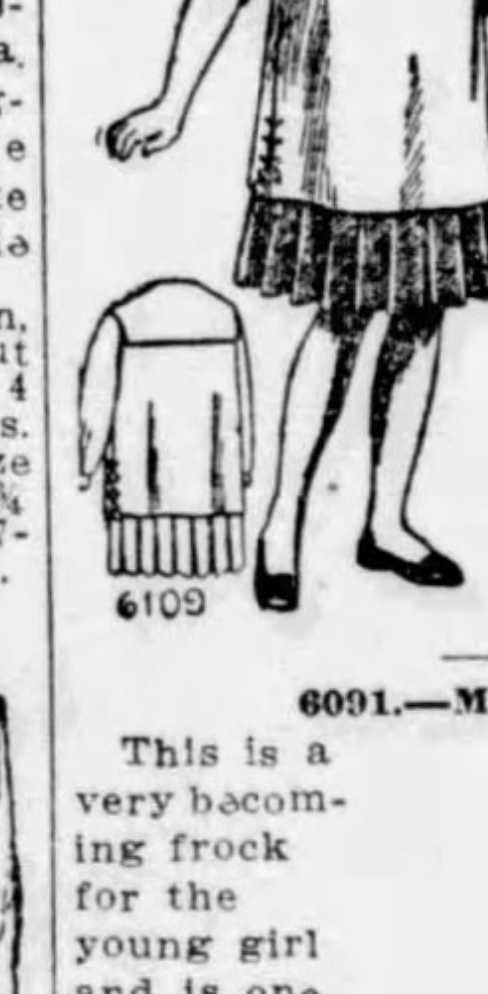
4847.—Boys' Russian Suit.



This suit is a little different from the common one having a broad panel effect in front and back and a side front closing. Galatea, linen, gingham, serge and the like are suitable materials.

The pattern, No. 4847, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 3¾ yards of 27-inch material.

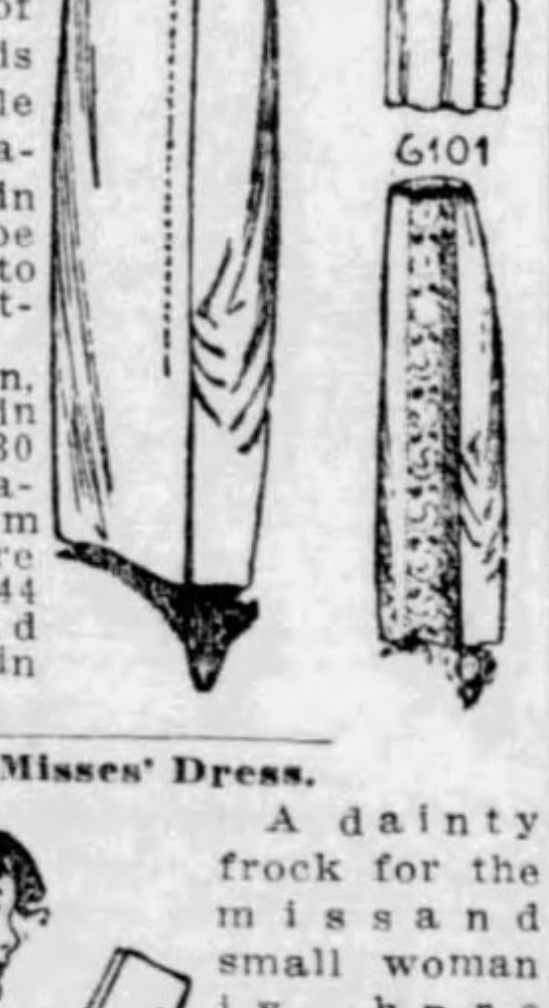
6109.—Girls' Dress.



This garment is designed for dressy wear. It may be made of linen or serge. The neck is collarless, the sleeves short and the skirt is becomingly plaited.

The pattern 6109 is cut in sizes 2 to 10 years. Medium size requires as represented 1⅝ yards of 36 inch light goods and 1¼ yards of dark goods.

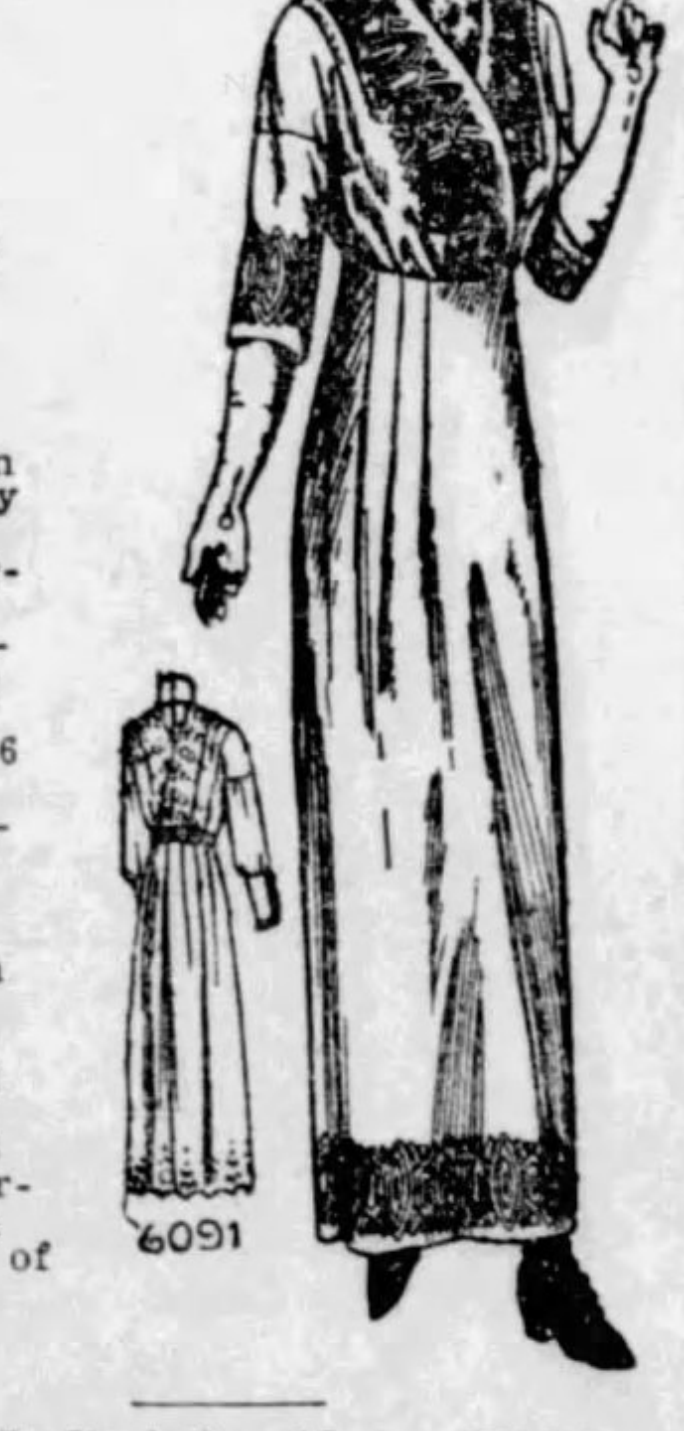
6101.—Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt.



This model gives a stylish two-piece skirt, one of the latest styles of the season. The garment closes at the left side of the front and is especially suitable for bordered material. Plain goods may be used also to splendid advantage.

The pattern, 6101, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size will require 2⅝ yards of 44 inch bordered goods or plain material.

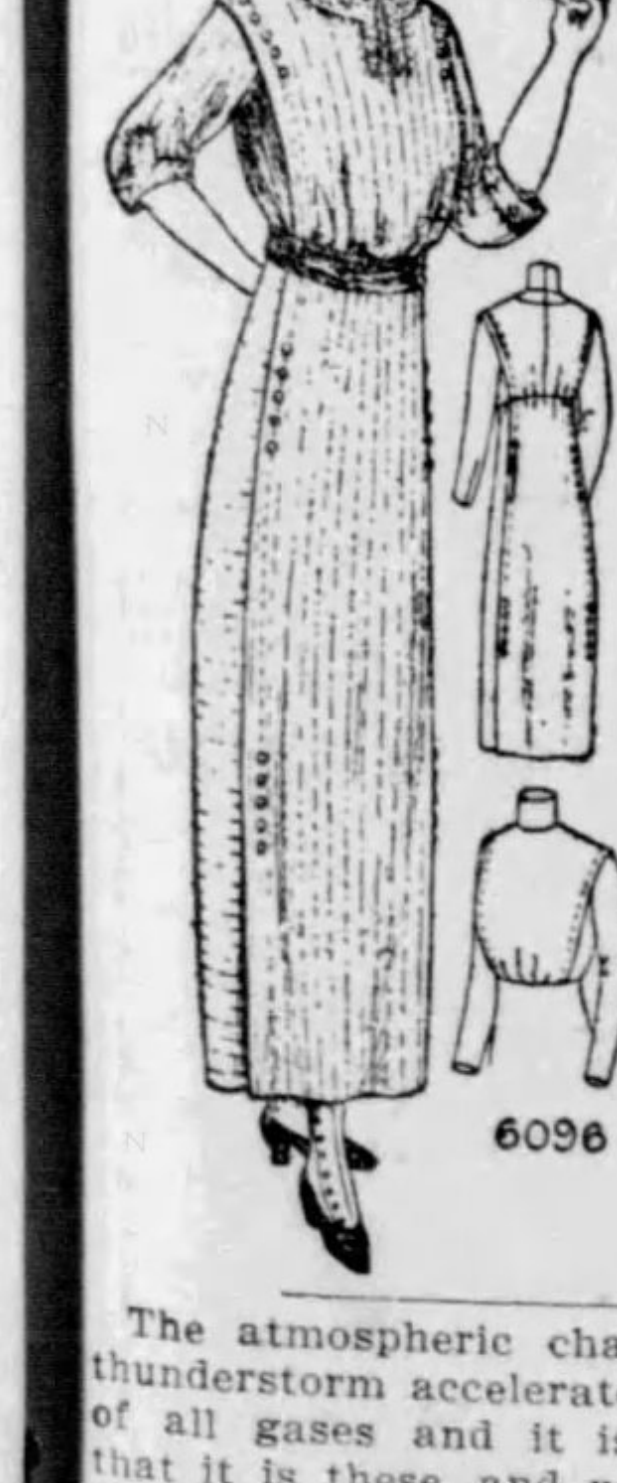
6091.—Misses' Dress.



This is a very becoming frock for the young girl and is one that can be made at home without the least difficulty. The dress closes at the back and has separate guimpe. The design is specially suitable for bordered goods.

The pattern, 6091, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 4½ yards of 44 inch bordered goods for dress, and ¾ of a yard of 36 inch material and ⅝ of a yard of 22 inch net for guimpe.

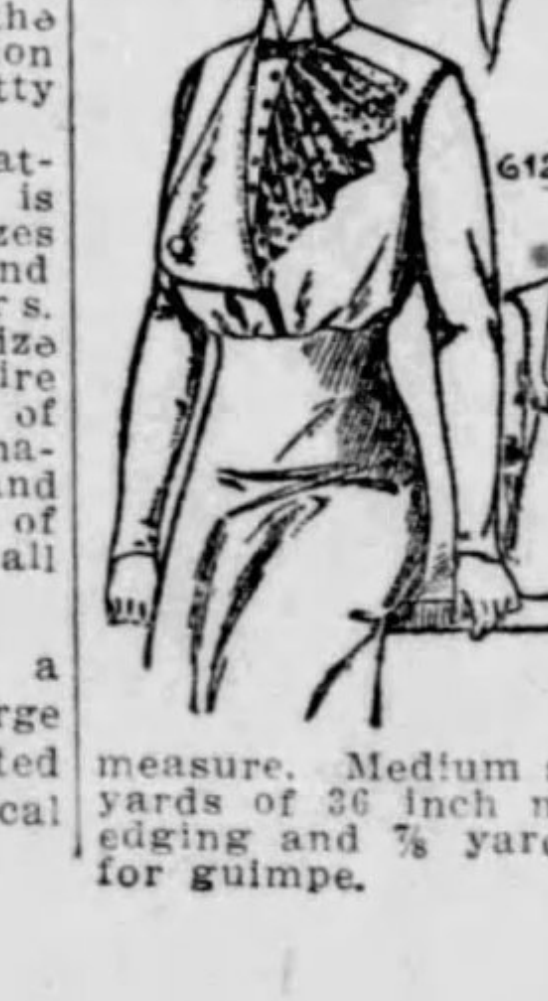
6096.—Misses' Dress.



A dainty frock for the miss and small woman is here shown. The garment closes at the back and may be made with or without the yoke. The shoulder plaits have a becoming set to the waist, and the skirt is a four-gored design. Any of the popular fabrics may be used for the construction of this pretty dress.

The pattern, 6096, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size will require 4¾ yards of 36 inch material and ½ yard of 22 inch all over.

6126.—Ladies' Overblouse Waist.



This model represents an overblouse waist with drop armholes and separate guimpe. It is attractive and stylish and quite simple to carry out. It may be used for wear with separate skirts or may form part of a complete costume when combined with a pretty skirt of the same material.

The pattern, 6126, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size will require 2½ yards of 36 inch material, ½ yard of edging and ⅞ yard of 38 inch lining for guimpe.

The atmospheric changes during a thunderstorm accelerate the discharge of all gases and it is now asserted that it is these, and not the electrical discharges, which sour milk.

FAMOUS WRITERS TO BE IN LINE

Suffrage Pageant in Washington to Have Good Support.

Washington, Feb. 17.—One of the great features of the suffrage parade on March 3 will be the presence among the massed "petition in petticoats" of women writers who are famous throughout the world. These women include "Owen Kildare," otherwise Mrs. Leita Kildare Adams; Mrs. Selden Day, wife of Colonel Day, U. S. A., and known to prose readers as "Mrs. Helen H. Gardener;" Miss Mary Johnson, of Richmond, Va., who wrote To Have and to Hold, and John Oliver Hobbes, who among her intimate friends is just Alice Lee Moque.

And "Owen Kildare" gives us assurance that among the American suffragists the pen is deemed far mightier than the sword or the brickbat. Mrs. Adams is indignant at some wild statements of the "antis."

Mad at Antis.

"It is shameful—it is scandalous," she said yesterday, "the things they are saying about the movement and its leaders in this country. My ire is aroused when I hear or read these deliberately circulated untruths.

"One anti-suffragist has just declared that two-thirds of the women supporting the movement are Socialists.

"Socialists! Just think of that. I wonder if she meant to include Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and other wives of wealthy men who are ardently with us.

"This is positively not true. There are no partisan lines at all in the movement. Women are working for womanhood, not for parties. They are not militant in any sense of the word. We are not aping the hysteria now sweeping over the fanatical women in England. We are carrying on an independent American crusade with no allegiance to anyone in England. Our model is not Mrs. Pankhurst, but such noble gentlewomen as Susan B. Anthony and Frances Willard."

Mrs. Adams sends this tart answer over the water to the leader of the English militants:

Hits Militants.

"I do not believe," she said, "Mrs. Pankhurst's statement that the women of 'America ought to help her because if England gets equal suffrage, every other country will follow.' What nonsense.

"It is the Johnny Bull idea of supremacy of nations she expresses. As though we could not carve out our own destiny without the leadership of England. I think everyone who aids the English cause is extremely unpatriotic. We already have suffrage in nine states, and as soon as the other states realize the fairness of our request, I know the American men, who with their descendants of those who came over here to seek freedom, liberty and a chance to live as they deemed best, will not fail to grant justice.

"We don't need militant measures, we are not dealing with England nor English laws, nor, thank goodness, English men. I wish I could talk to every American woman, and beg and plead with her not to confuse American suffrage with English suffrage. There is no kinship between the two."

BLOTCHES ITCHED AND BURNED

So Intensely Had to Scratch and Make Sores. Ashamed to Go on the Street. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. In Seven Weeks Face and Body Without Blemish.

2005 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio.—"My face and body were full of red blotches large and small. They would itch and burn so intensely that I would have to scratch and that would make sores. I would lose rest on account of the irritation. They caused disfigurement, in fact I was ashamed to go out on the street for fear everybody would look at me. My clothing would irritate the breaking out on my body and every few steps I would take I would have to scratch my legs or body.

"I was troubled for six months and used ——— soap, ———, ———, ———, nothing did me any good. Then I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I got relief immediately. In seven weeks I considered myself cured, my face and body without a blemish." (Signed) Christian Vosseler, Apr. 26, 1912.

It costs nothing to learn how pure, sweet, effective and satisfying Cuticura Soap and Ointment are in the treatment of poor complexions, red, rough hands, itching scalps, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, because you need not buy them until you try them. Cuticura Soap (25c.) and Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are sold everywhere. A single set is often sufficient. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Tender-faced men should use Cuticura Soap Shaving Stick, 25c. Sample free.

HE DOESN'T FEAR ARCHBOLD

Deputy Sheriff Refuses to Favor Oil Magnate's Dog.

New York, Feb. 17.—The name of John D. Archbold does not impress special Deputy Sheriff George Heike, of Irvington, as much as it does some of the subordinates in the Standard Oil offices. There is a quarantine on dogs at Irvington and Heike has especial orders to keep them from crossing the dead line. When the multimillionaire oil magnate attempted to take his collies across the line yesterday he was tersely ordered back by the officer.

"But I am John D. Archbold," the owner of the dog said.

"I am pleased to meet you," returned Heike, "but just the same that dog can't cross the dead line."

Archbold retraced his steps.

OUSTS ACTRESS' HUSBAND

Denver Mayor Removes Official Who Wed Blanche Bates.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 17.—Police Commissioner George Creel, who recently married Blanche Bates, the actress, was dismissed by Mayor Arnold Saturday after a hearing on charges filed when he was suspended two weeks ago for inefficiency.

The hearing was devoid of anything sensational and any manifestation of ill feeling that was expected did not materialize.

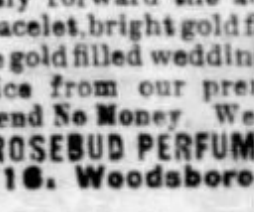
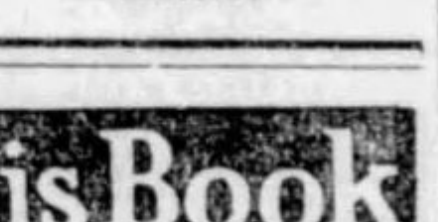
In passing judgment Mayor Arnold expressed regret that the law obligated him to sit as the sole judge in such cases, but he said he would not shirk the responsibility and declared Creel's suspension permanent. The latter left the room smiling and chatting with newspaper men.

STICKS TO CANAL TOLLS BILL

Senate Committee Tables Root Bill Amending It.

Washington, Feb. 17. — Senator Root's proposed amendment to the Panama canal law to repeal the provision giving free passage to the American coastwise ships was rejected today by the senate committee on inter-oceanic canals. A motion to table it, carried 7 to 3, Senators Brandegee, Page and Percy supporting it.

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN
FOR FEW HOURS WORK

Sell 6 boxes of Smith's Rosebud Salve at 25c per box, a great remedy for burns, cuts, sores, piles, eczema, catarrh, colds, croup, etc. When sold return the $1.50 and we will promptly forward the adjustable bracelet, bright gold finish and the gold filled wedding ring or choice from our premium list. Send No Money. We trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 216, Woodsboro, Md.

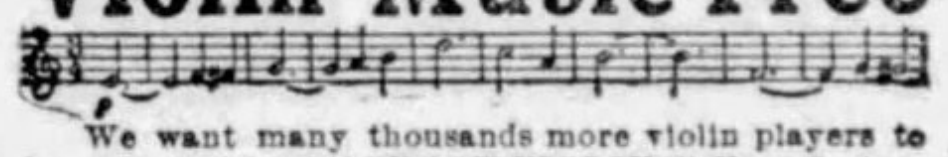
This Book of Clothes

C. V. BOLLER COMPANY

is one of the most remarkably complete Style Books ever issued. It contains illustrations and samples of Fabrics of over 200 Suits, Trousers, Overcoats, Raincoats, etc. For Men and Boys, and also a full line of Men's Furnishings. The generous samples enable you to choose the actual fabrics and colors you prefer. Our prices, because we manufacture and sell to you direct by mail are from one-third to one-half less than you pay elsewhere. Don't take our word for it. Let us prove it. Send for Our Style Book Today. It's Free

C. V. BOLLER COMPANY
878 Bridge St. New York City
The House for Men and Boys.

Violin Music Free



We want many thousands more violin players to know our celebrated "ROOT VIOLINS", Easy Orchestra Books, and Music. For the names of five violin players, we will give you a 50-cent music book, containing 24 pieces of copyright music, Waltzes, Two-Steps, etc., printed on fine paper, also our new handsome illustrated color catalog of Violins, Guitars, Mandolins, Strings, Bows, etc. Write names and addresses plainly and enclose 10 cents for mailing charge on your music book. Money back if not perfectly satisfied.

E. T. ROOT & SONS, 1543 E. 55th St., Chicago

This Wonderful Suit FREE To Our Active Agents

Made to Measure—selected from complete line of world's exclusive Cloths—Fashioned up-to-the-Minute in Style and Workmanship

We want more good agents to take orders for our **made-to-measure** Men's Suits, Pants and Vests—we trust you and make such tremendously low prices that no one can equal our great values—we guarantee fit, style and absolute satisfaction or no pay—we take all risk—our simple system of taking measurements cannot go wrong.

BOOK OF GOLD Yes, in actual gold—Startling Revelation—something so different, expensive and original that no other tailors would dare try to imitate our book of samples and fashions. It's remarkable how easy this outfit makes it to take orders and for agents to make

$5 to $15 a Day and you need only to spend just an hour or so a day at it—no experience or capital needed as we furnish everything free. We can use you now so don't hesitate but send us your name and address on postal today. We pay all express charges even on your own free Sample Suit—your complete outfit of Samples, Book of Gold, Fashion Plates—all Free. Your Free Suit will at once cause great admiration, they will all want a suit made like it—that's where we get even—it's great advertising for us—that's how it pays us to dress our Agents right. Send postal today to

GREAT CENTRAL TAILORING CO., Dept. 448 CHICAGO, ILL.

Wholesale and Retail Profit Saved! FREIGHT PAID

ANYBODY CAN LAY IT.

RUBBER ROOFING
1-Ply, 35 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.10 per roll.
2-Ply, 45 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.30 per roll.
3-Ply, 55 lb. 108 sq. ft., $1.50 per roll.

Warranted For 25 Years. Terms Cash. These Special Prices Only Hold Good for Immediate Shipment.

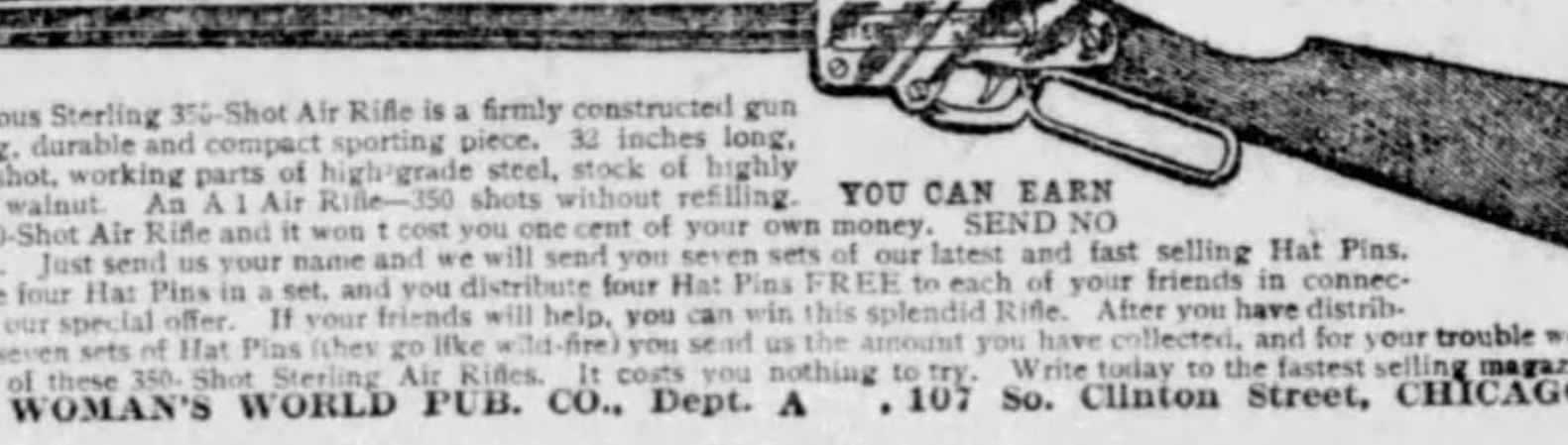
FREIGHT PAID to any station east of Rocky Mountains except Tex., Okla., Colo., N.D., S.D., Wyo., Mont., N.M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla. on orders of three rolls or more. Special prices to these States on request.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BY HEAT, COLD, SUN OR RAIN.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. NO SECONDS, REMNANTS OR MILL ENDS. Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to the Southern Illinois National Bank.

Century Manufacturing Co., Dept. 982, East St. Louis, Illinois, or Dept. 982, 200 5th Avenue, New York City.

350-SHOT AIR RIFLE GIVEN



This famous Sterling 350-Shot Air Rifle is a firmly constructed gun—a strong, durable and compact sporting piece. 32 inches long, accurate shot, working parts of high grade steel, stock of highly polished walnut. An A 1 Air Rifle—350 shots without refilling. YOU CAN EARN THIS 350-Shot Air Rifle and it won't cost you one cent of your own money. SEND NO MONEY. Just send us your name and we will send you seven sets of our latest and fast selling Hat Pins. There are four Hat Pins in a set, and you distribute four Hat Pins FREE to each of your friends in connection with our special offer. If your friends will help, you can win this splendid Rifle. After you have distributed the seven sets of Hat Pins (they go like wild-fire) you send us the amount you have collected, and for your trouble we will send you one of these 350-Shot Sterling Air Rifles. It costs you nothing to try. Write today to the fastest selling magazine in the world. WOMAN'S WORLD PUB. CO., Dept. A , 107 So. Clinton Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

SAY EXPRESS CUT MEANS BIG LOSS

Companies Report on Effect Proposed Schedule Would Have Had on One Day.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18—To demonstrate to the interstae commerce commission the effect of the reduced rates it proposes, the express companies have reported that had the proposed rates been in effect on October 23, a test day selected, the reduction in their revenue would have ranged from 4.96 to 30.6 per cent.

The day's receipts for the Adams Co. would have been reduced $18,291, or 23.6 per cent; the American, $19,824, or 24.2 per cent; the Southern, $9,708, or 30.6 per cent; the United States, $10,419, or 22.3 per cent, and the Wells-Fargo, $16,832, or 25.2 per cent.

Five Companies Make Reports.

These five companies assert the application of the reductions would have resulted in a total loss of $24,996,047 in their business for the year ended June 30, 1912, "equivalent to an operating deficit of 5.42 cents for every dollar of gross transportation revenue collected."

The Great Northern Express Co. shows a reduction of 16.01 per cent, which would have produced a deficit based on the business of the last fiscal year, or $3,320. The Northern Express Co. figures a reduction of 17.3 per cent, which would leave its earning power "less than 1.4 per cent on the capital stock."

Western Concerns Least Hurt.

The Western Express Co.'s estimated loss of revenue would be 4.96 per cent. This is explained by the fact that it operates under rates fixed by some state legislatures at a comparatively low figure. The Globe Express Co., another western corporation, also is operating under rates fixed by many states.

No intimation is given by the commission as to when it will enter an order in the express investigation, but it is expected some time in the spring, and probably will be made effective two or three months later.

SUNDAY GETS $21,000

Columbus Breaks Record for the Evangelist.

Columbus, Feb. 17.—With a whirlwind finish, the like of which Columbus has never before seen, Rev. Billy Sunday closed his seven-week revival effort in the city Sunday night, with a total of 18,135 professed converts. The collections taken at the meetings Sunday constitute his compensation. They amounted to $21,000.

In attendance, number of conversions and free will offerings the Columbus revival sets new marks for the baseball player evangelist. Without counting the conversions or attendance at the five services today, the total attendance is far ahead of any record he had made, and the number of conversions were hundreds ahead of the showing he had made at any other point.

There was a steady procession of converts "hitting the sawdust trail" at the meetings Sunday, the number being 2,217, while the attendance choked the huge tabernacle every time it was opened and packed all the other buildings where special services were held.

Starting the final day at 9 o'clock with a service in the state penitentiary, Sunday was on the jump every minute. It took most of the city police to handle the crowds that congregated at the tabernacle seeking admission to the meetings. Thousands were unable to get in. Repeatedly the huge building was filled by a waiting audience as quickly as it would be emptied of the one within. It was a continuous service, Sunday or some of his workers being on the platform almost all day.

When the collection was started there was a rainstorm of checks and cash.

13 AT TABLE—ALL INJURED

Acetylene Gas Tank Explodes, Tossing Diners Into the Air.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 17.—Thirteen persons at the dinner table in the home of O. P. Ruston were injured yesterday afternoon when an acetylene gas tank in the basement exploded. The diners were thrown into the air together with sections of the floor and furniture. Will Brandt struck the ceiling. A chair was hurled through the wall. The explosion moved the house off its foundations and wrecked the front porch totally. Physicians hurriedly summoned found that none of the victims was hurt seriously.

MAY REVOKE TOWN'S CHARTER

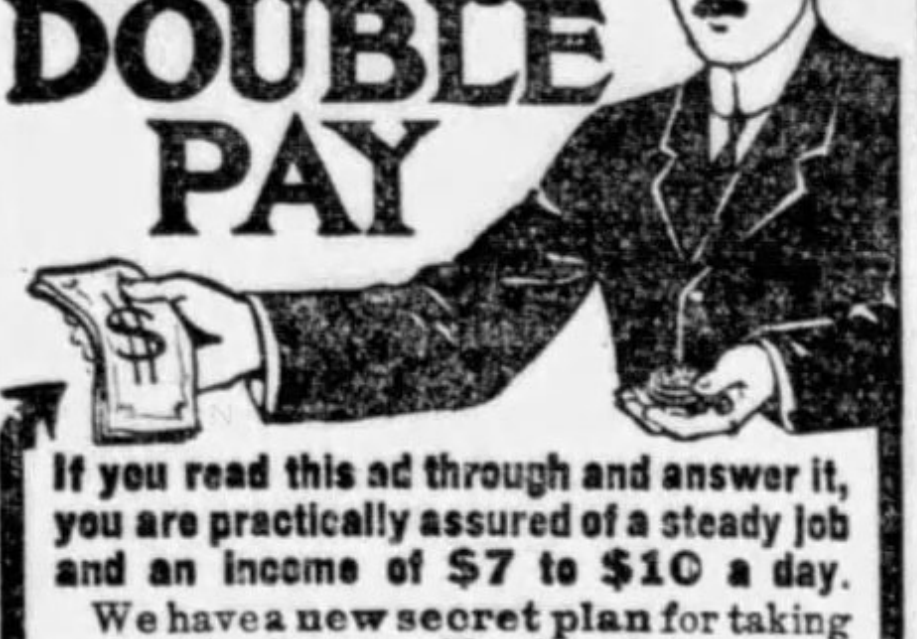
Bill to Punish Coatesville, Pa., for Protecting Lynchers.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—A bill to annul the charter of Coatesville will be presented to the legislature Monday evening.

The bill provides that the territory now covered by the borough shall become part of the township in which it is situated.

In his annual message Governor Tener recommended the revoking of the borough's charter for its alleged refusal to disclose those concerned in the lynching of Zack Walker.

MEN who work for US get DOUBLE PAY



If you read this ad through and answer it, you are practically assured of a steady job and an income of $7 to $10 a day.

We have a **new secret plan** for taking orders for Spencer-Mead made-to-measure clothing that has been **proved** to be a huge success. Any man with ordinary common sense can operate it without investing a cent of capital—experience not necessary—and can

Make Big Money From the Start

The prices we offer, the quality, style and workmanship of our Spencer-Mead clothes are so exceptional—so far beyond what others are offering that **"it's a snap"** to get new customers and they stay with you year after year because you can beat everybody's offer. Then on top of that we pay liberal profits—double pay—

Twice as Much as Anybody Else

For a few moments of your spare time—for only a very little effort on your part—we offer you a **swell suit—absolutely Free**, and in addition furnish you with the elaborate Spencer-Mead Agent's Outfit, 70 samples, also free, with complete instructions how to take orders and our **secret selling plan** that wins the **big money** and scoops all other agents.

Answer this ad today, and remember when you work for us, **we work** just as hard **to help you land the business** and make the **big money.** In addition to the possible **cash income of $7.00 to $10.00 a day**, you get extra presents, your choice from 628 articles such as gold watches, musical instruments, sporting goods, suit cases, hats, etc.—all free. Even a $5.00 sale earns a present.

This position is open right now. Would you like it? If so, don't delay a moment. Write at once for our free suit offer and full particulars how to get the **big money.**

SPENCER-MEAD COMPANY, Dept. 394, CHICAGO

He Comes Up Smiling

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

wooden plates and gay paper napkins she had arranged for the coming feast and hesitated. She wished some one was courageous enough to suggest that they eat before they leave.

"Certainly not," said the general. "But if we had consulted them before we left—"

"Sort of in the fashion of an oracle," sneered Henrietta as she began slowly to gather up the napkins and the wooden plates.

"Tell me," said Bartlett calmly, impersonally, not as one desiring an argument, but simply as a humble seeker after knowledge, with no prior views on the subject, "tell me, can you never make a mistake if you have a blue book?"

"No," said Henrietta, "never. With the blue book one could go directly to Heaven. It would be impossible not to."

Billy laughed.

"Billy would laugh at her funeral," said Bartlett coldly.

"We haven't anything to cry about," said the Watermelon, frankly unconcerned. "It's for the man who owns the house to do the crying."

"How did we get here?" demanded the general, as Alphonse went to get the blue book, for the general could no longer be gainsaid in his desire for his book. "Is this where the Higgins' home should be?"

"Why, no, father," said Henrietta, "or it would be here."

"I meant, Henrietta, did we come the right way? If we took every turn and have come far enough and not too far, this should be the Higgins' house."

"It should be," admitted Bartlett. "But it isn't."

Through the open door came the many noises of the summer night, the incessant hum of insects, the plaintive cry of the whippoorwill, the strident chorus of the frogs in the pond back of the barn. A moth, fluttering around the dingy lamp fell on the table with scorched wings and Billy tenderly pushed it on a plate and carried it to the door.

"Why not eat here?" suggested the Watermelon, unimpressed by the aspect of the affair as it struck the others. "We can hunt for the Higginses afterward. They ought to be around somewhere unless we're hopelessly lost."

Henrietta smiled and took out the napkins she had laid back in the basket. "It won't take us long," she agreed. "We don't need to have any tea."

"No," protested Bartlett, glancing at the door and listening for the crunch of wheels on the gravel without; "no, we must leave at once. We aren't lost. The Higginses' is probably the next house."

"Suppose it isn't," said Billy.

"Just so, said the general. "We will return to the village and put up at the hotel. It isn't late."

"It's half-past-eleven," said Henrietta, glancing at her watch.

Alphonse returned, blase, indifferent. "There are no books," said he, devoid of all interest in the affair.

"No books?" cried the general. "Alphonse, what has become of them? Did you take them out of the car before we left?"

"No," said Alphonse, and violent, positive protestations could not have been more convincing.

"But where are they? I left them in the car."

"They probably fell out, father," said Henrietta.

"They have never fallen out before," snorted out the general, with base suspicions against Henrietta.

"We can get another tomorrow," said Henrietta. "We will simply return to the hotel in the village for the night." And once more she replaced the napkins in the basket.

"Yes," agreed Bartlett. "There is a good hotel near the railroad tracks."

"Where are the railroad tracks?" asked the general, who had lost all faith in Bartlett's knowledge of the country. "We passed no railroad tracks."

To Be Continued.

"BLOOD IS THICKER THAN WATER"

Without good red blood a man has a weak heart and poor nerves. Thinness of the blood, or anaemia, is common in young folks as well as old. Especially is it the case with those who work in illy ventilated factories—or those who are shut up indoors in winter time with a coal stove burning up the oxygen or emitting carbonic (oxide) gas. This blood, or blood which lacks the red blood corpuscles, in anaemic people may have been caused by lack of good fresh air breathed into lungs, or by poor digestion or dyspepsia. Sometimes people suffer intense pain over the heart which is not heart disease at all, but caused by indigestion. Whatever the cause, there's just one remedy that you can turn to—knowing that it has given satisfaction for over 40 years.

DR. PIERCE'S
GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

is a blood cleanser and alterative that starts the liver and stomach into vigorous action. It thus assists the body to manufacture rich red blood which feeds the heart—nerves—brain and organs of the body. The organs work smoothly like machinery running in oil. You feel clean, strong and strenuous instead of tired, weak and faint. Nowadays you can obtain Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery Tablets, as well as the liquid form from all medicine dealers, or tablets by mail, prepaid in $1 or 50c size. Adress R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. PIERCE'S GREAT 1008 PAGE ILLUSTRATED COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER WILL BE SENT FREE, CLOTH BOUND FOR 31 ONE-CENT STAMPS.

Chinese Porcelain.

Near the year 206 B. C., in the beginning of the dynasty of Han, some workers in earthenware set their pots in the oven to bake and forgot them. When they remembered them and opened the oven doors they found that the pots were vitrified in shining spots. In this way the enameling of porcelain was discovered. When freed of its dross the substance grew lighter, became clear and acquired a grain as fine and smooth as velvet, and a thin, hard, translucent body that rang like a bell. The art of monochromatic glazing was discovered in the time of the dynasty of Sung (960-1280 B. C.) Occasionally the action of the fire separated the pigments and produced excessive richness of color. The Mongol invasion checked the progress of ceramic art. In 1368 Tai-Tsu, the son of a day laborer, dethroned the emperor and founded the dynasty of Ming, whose reign persisted until 1644. Tai-Tsu lost no time in restoring the imperial manufactories. He gave the national manufactory the monopoly of the work in porcelain, excepting nothing but the white pottery manufactured by the artisans of Tehua. Under the new impetus all the ancient methods are revived and perfected. The system of three-color and five-color decoration, after a preliminary firing, dates from the renaissance of art under the Ming dynasty.—Harper's Weekly.

Wheat in Brazil.

In the not distant future it is not unlikely that the United States and Canada will have other competition this side of the Atlantic in the world's wheat market than the Argentine Republic. It has been discovered that wheat can be cultivated with advantage in nearly all the states of Brazil. "Under the encouragement of the law of March 17, 1910," says Le Bresil Economique, of Rio de Janeiro, "a propaganda has been prosecuted by the minister of agriculture for the cultivation of wheat. The beginning was in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. All the newspapers gave their aid. The production of wheat, which in 1909, did not exceed 15,000 tons, was 30,000 tons in 1910, and since 1911 has far exceeded the latter figure. In 1912 the number of wheat growers increased and vast areas have been prepared for plantations in 1913."

Electricity in China.

Electric advertising is being extensively adopted by the native Chinese merchants in Shanghai, and now, says a report of the Shanghai International Settlement, the large stores in Nanking road vie with one another in the splendor of their shop fronts. It has always been the custom among the Chinese to drape the store on opening day in red hangings of silk covered with pictures of fairies and genii and inscriptions of good omen. With the coming of evening lanterns would be suspended among the hangings and illuminated by candles. This has all changed now. First the Japanese brought in electric advertisements for their patent medicines, and now the Chinese merchant sprinkles a galaxy of electric lights all through the hangings that cover the front of his newly opened store.

At one large store in Nanking road, the Shanghai settlement's principal Chinese business street, where the municipal authorities had forced the property owners when rebuilding to move their premises back, so as to allow for sidewalk space, fearing that they should be cast in the shade by competitors next door who had not rebuilt and were therefore not moved back from the curb, they leased the front sidewalk out as far as their old frontage from the municipal council and erected thereon a steel staging completely covering the front of their store. Upon this staging they have arranged a magnificent electrical display which they change periodically. They had no sooner got the show well started than another firm farther up the street erected for itself a similar staging, and it is now a competition to see which will outdo the other in the magnificence of the display. The Chinese cotton mills are beginning to use electricity for power in the mills. It all goes to prove that they are quickly adopting conveniences furnished by electricity, although such things usually begin as fads.

Pollution of Streams.

Over a large part of the country streams and rivers form the most available source of water supply, and in thinly settled regions they are usually free from contamination, although even here a tanbark plant or a sawmill may lessen the desirability of the water for domestic uses.

Mines, especially coal mines, may likewise discharge into streams their drainage of acid and otherwise polluted waters with some effect, but the most common source of pollution is the sewage from towns and cities. In fact, practically all the larger streams and even many of the smaller ones are much polluted by such sewage or by refuse from various manufacturing plants. It is true that such streams become gradually purified, and under ordinary conditions may be fairly safe, but the periodic outbreaks of typhoid fever that occur among the users of their water are sufficient to indicate the imperfect nature of this purification.

"Large cities without other accessible sources will doubtless continue to use river waters, but these waters are now, as a rule, scientifically filtered before distribution," a recent government publication states. "On most farms, however, other and safer sources are available, and stream waters that are known to have received drainage or sewage from any source should not be used for drinking."

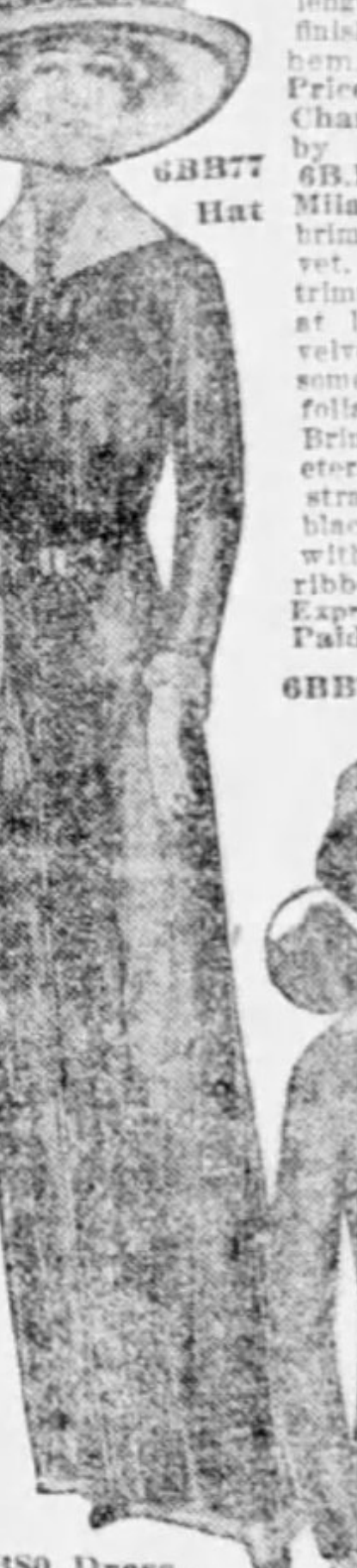
Trees as Telegraph Poles.

On a telegraph line constructed in eastern Africa living trees instead of cut poles have been used over long distances in order to escape the ravages of the white ants, which attack the poles but not the trees. The latter are planted along the line with their branches cut off. They readily take root and need only to have their branches trimmed from time to time. The wires are affixed by means of tarred cords of hemp, which serve in place of insulators. It is the intention eventually to replace the trees with iron poles.—Harper's Weekly.

—Smart Easter Styles—

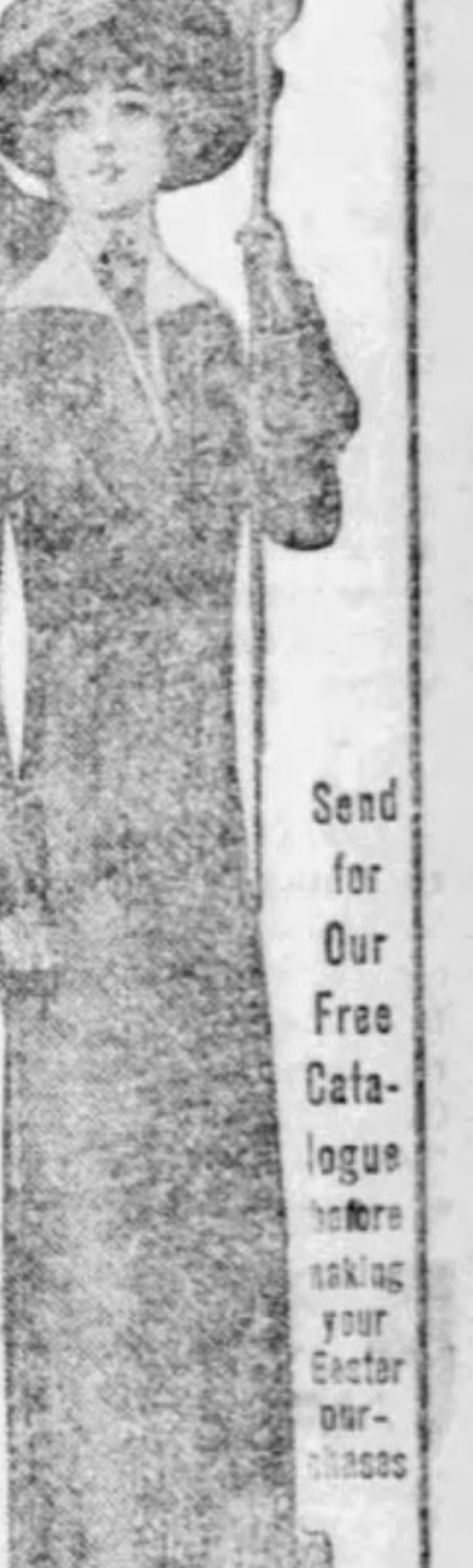
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES
We Pay All Mail or Express Charges

35BB80—New Robespierre Model Dress, made of a fine, rich, lustrous Satin Charmeuse. Turnover Robespierre collar is of white satin and the Brussels net chemisette and collar are piped with satin to match, and trimmed with tiny satin covered buttons. The bows at neck and waist are of charmeuse and satin. Three-quarter length sleeves have fluted ruffles of lace net and are trimmed with self covered buttons. Down entire front of dress is a double row of small, self-covered buttons, giving a pretty touch of style. A plated girdle joins waist and skirt. The skirt has a wide stitched panel in back. Dress fastens invisibly in front. Comes in black, navy blue, taupe gray or Copenhagen blue, all trimmed with white collar. Sizes: 32 to 44 bust, and skirt length 40 in.—also proportioned to fit misses or small women, sizes 32 to 38 bust, and skirt length 38 in. Skirt is finished with deep basted hem. Special Easter Price, Mail or Express Charges Paid by Us....... $12.98


6BB77 Hat

35BB80, Dress.

6B.B.77—Large Hat of Milan Straw, rolled brim, trimmed with velvet, round crown also trimmed with velvet and at left side with huge velvet wing and handsome spray of rose and foliage. Very stunning. Brim is 18 in. in diameter. Comes in white straw with red roses and black velvet, or white with pink roses and black ribbon. Price, Mail or Express Charges Paid by Us..... $4.98


6BB78, Hat

BB79, Suit.

Send for Our Free Catalogue before making your Easter purchases

1 B. B. 79—A Beautiful Tailored Suit of high grade all worsted mannish serge. The semi-fitted coat is designed with single-breasted cutaway, front fastening with large pearl button. The collar and lapels are of self material, but there is an extra Robespierre collar and Directoire vest of white Ratine. Ratine collar and vest are attached by means of patent snap fasteners and are easily removed. Sleeves are trimmed with smoked pearl buttons. Coat has slightly fitted back and is 27 inches long. It is lined with Belding's best quality satin. Skirt has a stitched plait effect down left side of front which is trimmed at knee with four pearl buttons. Below this is a side plait and inverted plait. Back of skirt is made with a double box-plait in center which is stitched down as far as the knee, and from there falls in four loose plaits. Colors: black, navy blue or tan. Sizes: 32 to 44 bust measure, 37 to 44 skirt length—also proportioned to fit misses and small women, sizes 32 to 38 bust, 23 to 24 waist, and 37 to 43 skirt length. Special Easter Price, Mail or Express Charges paid by us $13.98

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1913.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO. .... Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE .... Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

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W-r-i-n-k-l-e is one way to spell trouble.

It is said there are 400 varieties of fleas, but what is one flea more or less?

Some people would rather nurse a grievance than encourage the spread of happiness.

The way to be popular is to listen patiently to people who like to talk about themselves.

Mr. Wilson's policy toward office-seekers: "If you see what you want don't ask for it."

We would be willing to bet that not one of Solomon's 70 wives thought he was wise.

A West Virginia young man wooed and won a telephone operator by wire. Another case of the line being busy.

You may have noticed that the "back to the land" cry is taken up loudest by those who never owned any land.

We have often wondered why some man doesn't fall in love with one of the popular feminine syndicate writers.

This column has received almost everything by parcel post except a baby. The line has to be drawn somewhere.

Mr. Wilson will retain the White House cooks. Mr. Taft's three hundred pounds served as sufficient recommendation.

The girl with a hole in her stocking has no more to worry about than the man who is letting fate hang by one suspender button.

You can throw a rope to the man who falls into a well, but there is nothing that an outsider can do for the man who falls in love.

What's the use of worrying about ex-Presidents? They can always get a job without a recommendation from the last man they worked for.

No matter how pretty a girl may be under other circumstances, she doesn't look sweet and wholesome right after having a tooth pulled.

Vice President Marshall will be the chief golf fiend of the new administration. Bound to have the vice presidential office noticed, even if it's in the sporting column.

It is estimated that more than 5,000,000 muskrats skins were placed on the market last year. Let us hope that nobody was so prosy as to let a single carcass get away.

THE NEED IN MEXICO.

Senor Madero sowed the wind in the fond hope of harvesting all sorts of wonderful things, for himself as well as for his country. He has instead reaped the whirlwind. For whatever may be the outcome of this latest rebellion against his government, whether he win or his enemies, Madero cannot count upon ruling over a peaceful land, upon being able to come and go about Mexico as he might wish, upon restoring his credit with neighboring nations, upon making his reforms or his changes felt and appreciated, upon himself leaving office honored.

The trouble with President Madero seems to be that he did not know his countrymen, which is a thing his predecessor knew perfectly. The traditions of Mexico reek with bloodshed. They are builded upon deeds of violence. In the veins of the Mexicans runs a genuine love for politics which resorts to firearms, the firebrand, the night attack, torture and sudden death. Diaz had the ability to curb these impulses over a period of many years. It was Madero who brought them into activity again. And it is Madero who, of all individuals, is paying the heaviest price for it.

The practical minded patriot of Mexico will not be found praying for a miracle which will transform the hearts of his fellow citizens over night. He will be praying rather for such another man as Porfirio Diaz—a man of strength and knowledge even if a man somewhat tyrannical. Better the autocrat than the anarchist.

ANOTHER TRUST "BUSTED."

The case of the National Cash Register Co. will afford the everyday merchant opportunity to see at first hand the result of an anti-trust decision in favor of the prosecution—that is, unless higher courts reverse the decision.

He will learn whether the blow to the trust is to bring about a reduction in the price of cash registers. He will soon learn whether competition will arise; whether the improvements, whose designs are said to be locked up in safes in Dayton, will come home upon the market; whether, as in earlier instances, the costs of defending suits and the building up of organizations in keeping with court rulings are to come out of the pockets of consumers. The merchant will, in short, have a chance to learn intimately whether or not "trust busting" actually has any effect in settling the problems which the trusts are charged with bringing into being.

We would venture to say—but that would be letting other instances of trust smashing influence our opinion of the cash register case. It is best to let time do that.

WHY BOYS LEAVE THE FARM.

"A good garden and orchard may have something to do with keeping the boy on the farm," says Vernon H. Davis, of the Ohio College of Agriculture. "If he goes to visit his city cousin and gets strawberries and other things that naturally belong on the farm table, and then returns home to find that he can't have those things that please his taste, he is naturally going to take up the life of the city."

Mr. Dooley, a few years ago, described the farm as the place where the good things come from. The description has been too true. There have been farmers who sold products no part of which they would keep for themselves. They have raised apples and let only the unmarketable ones reach their own table. They have transported fresh meat to town and brought back salt meat. They have devoted their time and labor to grain and given, in the majority of cases, no time and labor to small fruits and garden vegetables which might improve their own living. The old tradition of good living on the farm has been let to die and the slur about the farm as the place where good things come from, but where good things are not consumed, has been let creep in.

It is quite reasonable to suppose that indifferent food and a tiresome sameness of food have had an influence in making country life intolerable to youngsters with hearty appetites and unspoiled tastes. It isn't, of course, the moving cause, for boys have deserted homes where good tables are laid as they have quit those with bad. But it surely has had its effect. It surely has been one of the causes which turned material for excellent farmers into material for quite ordinary urban citizens.

STEEL AND PROSPERITY.

The intimate relationship of the iron and steel industry and business in general is shown by the statistics of pig iron production for 1912, recently published.

One of the mercantile agencies, summing up in the first week of January the business of the past year, said it would be distinguished for the establishment of more new records of high production than any other year in American history. In the year, nearly thirty millions of tons of pig iron were smelted in this country. This is six million tons more than was made in 1911. It is nearly twice as much as was produced in 1908, the year of industrial and commercial depression. The statistics show also that the month of December "recorded the very largest monthly total of the year and also the very largest on record," meaning that production was increasing as the year ended and might be expected to show further increases in the new year.

Knowing the comings and goings of ore carriers into this port, the citizen of Toledo may know how business goes with all the country. The one is an index of the other.

A TOWER OF LIBERTY.

The Emancipation Proclamation became effective January 1, 1863, fifty years ago. Appropriately it was decided some months ago to celebrate that anniversary not upon New Year's Day, but upon this, the anniversary of the birthday of the Emancipator.

After these years the troubles and perplexities, of the federal government which led up to the issue of the Proclamation have largely been forgotten. Nor do many remember its vast political effects, the reprisals it inspired, the expediencies it forced upon the Confederates, how foreign agitation in favor of the southern states was checkmated and how the Proclamation came to shape the course of the Republican party.

It was President Lincoln's wish that the slaveholders should be compensated for the freeing of their slaves and, in accordance with a message to that effect, congress passed a joint resolution declaring that the United States ought to co-operate with any state which would adopt gradual abolition by paying for the slaves. With the exception of the District of Columbia no attention was paid to this recommendation. Then came a popular northern demand for the crippling of the states in rebellion by the threat of general emancipation. On September 22, 1862, Mr. Lincoln issued a proclamation announcing that 100 days after, or on January 1, 1863, another proclamation would pronounce all slaves free in states in rebellion at that date. He had hoped for a great victory for the Union arms before doing this, so that the proclamation might not seem to attempt what the military forces had not yet succeeded in doing. But this was not forthcoming. The proclamation was put forth.

The effects were these:—Lukewarm Republicans quit the party, the abolition element renewed its energies in the party's behalf. Jefferson Davis issued an order to the effect that negro Federal soldiers and their white officers should be left to the mercies of the states in which they might be captured, the Confederacy entertained the idea of offering slaves freedom in exchange for their military services, it began to think of preserving not the institution of slavery, but that of national integrity, movements in England and France calling for intervention in our quarrel were nipped because these nations would thus be intervening in the interests of slavery, the Republican party was taken off the fence and, for years after, made the organization of people who abhorred suggestions of compromise of whatsoever nature.

The Emancipation Proclamation should be remembered not alone because it stands with Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence as one of the towers of liberty, but also because it was a state paper profoundly wise and profoundly effective in meeting many ends.

THE LINCOLN RECORD.

Among the notes of the man who had been private secretary to Abraham Lincoln was found a summary of Lincoln's gifts and achievements. It is of significance, both because it is not usual for private secretaries to make heroes of men whose infirmities are like to impress them more than their talents, and because the judgments agree with those formed by persons not so well placed for judging. We reprint the summary:

Turned his defeat for the senate into a success for the Presidency.

Took into the Cabinet his rivals, and made them his ministers and servants.

Conquered the rebellion.

Liberated the slaves.

Outwitted all the intrigues against him in Cabinet and camp.

Gave his implacable rival the Chief-Justiceship.

Disarmed all criticism by shouldering all faults.

Consolidated his party and increased his majorities.

Held the people to their great task.

Made the strongest argument for peace and the best defense of war.

Gave in his Springfield Prayer, his Gettysburg Address, and his Second Inaugural the most pathetic and eloquent utterances of his time.

Forcible in speech and faultless in logic, he enriched the language with new thoughts, new definitions, new maxims, new parables, and new proverbs.

Was a true type and exemplar of his country, his race, and his government.

Wore honor without pride, and wielded power without oppression.

Lived like a peasant by necessity of birth and fortune, reigned like a monarch by right of representative instinct, native intellect, the wisdom of humility, and love of his fellowmen.

Died a martyr, and was wept by the civilized world.

SCIENCE AND THE MONEY TRUST

The scientific theory about the influence of environment on life might seem to have received support from a rather unexpected source. The "money trust" investigators have been living in an atmosphere surcharged with millions. They have thought only in vast sums. They have not deigned to refer to anything that did not loom larger than the national debt, that could not buy out a half score of railroads, that could not "swing" a pocketful of deals involving the combination of mighty industries.

The effect of such environment has been made plain. The investigators have spent more than congress had voted them for their expense money. They have assumed responsibilities which will require a fat appropriation to wipe out.

There is, we admit, a flaw in this argument about the influence of environment on a congressional committee. It cannot be conceived that a commission, charged with the investigation of affairs involving fractions of cents, would be influenced sufficiently to turn most of its expense allowance back into the national treasury.

NATIONAL GOOD TEMPER

Fifteen years ago it was not customary for naval vessels to blow up upon their own account. The French navy had not yet started upon its orgy of self-destruction. Speed in rifle firing had not developed to that high point of efficiency where a gun crew would discharge a gun without first making the breech secure. People who handled explosives on shipboard did not suspect that subtle chemical changes were going on which made the explosives more deadly to themselves than to the enemy.

Considering all this, it is strange that the American people were not more excited than they were, not more enraged, not more determined upon reprisals when news came of the disaster to the Maine. We must in essence be a calm people. Nationally we must be fairly free of the vice of hasty judgments. For with the exception of the English we can think of no people who would not have declared war at once and made an examination of the wreck of the Maine afterward. Certainly not the French, not the Italians, not the Russians, not the Germans, would have waited those weeks between the destruction of a great warship in an unfriendly port and the dispatch of a military force to the scene of the outrage.

There are many people in this country who still think that the war with Spain was a mistake, that we really were impetuous. And that also indicates the possession of calm nerves, cool judgment. Results, we think, have justified the war—so far as there is justification for any war. We believe also that the national character came out of the war with new laurels.

THE RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Before the public passes judgment upon the charges of incompetence and maladministration against the reclamation service by the house committee on interior department expenditures, it should be remembered:

That Secretary Ballinger sought to use the service as a means for the payment of political debts and to curb its enterprises, presumably to the advantage of private reclamation works.

That a strong prejudice exists in certain of the western states against such federal work as cannot be used either as the states wish to use them or as the local politicians had counted upon using them.

That the federal reclamation work, inasmuch as settlers will pay for land and water for what it costs the government, seriously interferes with similar enterprises promoted for profit.

That a feeling of hostility against the engineers in charge has existed in congress for several years, a hostility made apparent by periodical attacks on the reclamation service, by the introduction of bills calling for changes in the laws governing the service, by such testimony as was brought out when Secretary Ballinger was investigated.

The country has had reason to feel proud of the daring and the ingenuity which developed out of the difficulties the engineers had to face. Before it condemns these men, the country should learn whether the motives inspiring the house committee on interior department expenditures are strictly impartial and honorable.

THE SUPERIOR TALENT.

It is the patience of women, a Chicago telephone manager says, which commends them as telephone operators. Work that would wear a man's nerves to the wire edge produces no effect upon the woman operator, he declares, and she leaves her position at the end of the day's work more elated over her little triumphs than depressed over the irritations.

Unconsciously, this telephone expert has found that in women which historians long ago found, that which has won the amazement and the gratitude of men in misfortune through countless ages, which is the daily admiration of those who go among the lowly. That patience under stress, that gift of taking comfort out of trivial successes, that sure and gentle hopefulness, have been the sex's salvation and the salvation of her people from the time that Eve rallied her despairing mate into making the best of things as they were.

President Taft has traveled 315,000 miles, and yet he doesn't feel that he is on the road to Oblivion.

The weather bureau should leave the groundhog alone. People ought to have a few fool traditions to cling to.

Fights Duel for Father

Paris Cable to the New York Sun.

THERE was a duel today of a most peculiar nature which arose out of an article in a Guadalupe newspaper. M. Le Grosilliere, a deputy from Martinique, asked Judge Liontel if he was the author of the article which the deputy considered offensive. Judge Liontel replied that he was not the author of the article, but he was responsible for the statements it contained. The seconds of the two men met and decided that a duel must be fought, but there was a question as to whether Judge Liontel, who is 61 years of age, ought to fight.

An arbitrator was appointed and he ruled against the judge fighting. Thereupon Judge Liontel's son offered to take his place. Seconds were again appointed and the younger Liontel was accepted as a substitute for the judge.

Liontel touched La Grosilliere's biceps in the second bout and the deputy was so fatigued at the end of the fifth round that the director stopped the fighting, much against the wish of young Liontel.

Convicted by Toothmarks

Paris Cable to New York Times.

IMPROVING on the fingerprint method of detecting crime, the police have obtained proof of a burglar's identity from the toothmarks he left in a pat of butter.

Pierre Bassaud, the alleged burglar, broke into his former employer's premises at Montreuil-sous-Bois, hoping to find jewelry and money. Failing in this, he went to the kitchen and had a feast. Then he rode away on a stolen bicycle. When arrested he denied everything, but the police found the marks of 18 of his teeth, including one which was broken, exactly reproduced in a lump of butter into which he had probably bitten by mistake in the dark.

He still protested his innocence, asserting that he did not like butter, but when the magistrate sent for some butter and made the prisoner bite into it the imprint left by his irregular teeth was found to be identical with the impression made in the larder at Montreuil.

Sunday School

CHOOSING COUNTRY OR CITY

International Sunday School Lesson for February 23 Is, "Abram and Lot." Gen. 13:1-18.

By William T. Ellis.

A great man who was rich and also wise; the little man who had grown weathly under his rich relative's shadow and who then played the fool when he started out independently—these are the characters in the famous story which more than twenty-five million Sunday school folk will study this week.

When a point of decision and separation was reached, one man chose the country, with its open spaces and its time to think about God and the eternal verities; the other wanted to get rich quickly, and he chose to be near the most wicked city in the world, soon moving into it. The first man is one of the heroes of history; the other barely escapes infamy. The story is a study in success and its elements.

Of course the reader recognizes Abraham, the pioneer, the pilgrim, the progenitor; and his selfish nephew, Lot. Back in Canaan, after the unfortunate episode in Egypt, they faced the future and chose their separate ways.

The Man Who "Came Back."

Abraham's principles had taken a short vacation while he was in Egypt. In a moral slump, of which he was ever after ashamed, he had lied about his wife. By one of those half truths, which are the worst kind of lies, he had said she was his sister, and allowed Pharaoh to take her, thus saving his skin at the cost of his honor. Pharaoh was plagued because of the possession of Sarah, and when the truth was learned he was glad to get rid of his visitor from the east.

This experience in Egypt, and of Egypt, stands for the world, had shamed and disciplined Abraham. He had learned his lesson. Morally he "came back," a real instance of the eternal truth that God gives the man who is down a chance to get up.

Gathering together their goods, Abraham and Lot, with their families started on the slow pilgrimage back to southern Canaan, which in the text is called "the south" just as all Arabia is called "the east" by the people of Syria. Perhaps the route of Abraham and Lot was through Sinai and Petra, the same which the Children of Israel followed centuries later when they came up out of Egypt. Possibly he crossed over from what is now Suez, and then along the common route along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Far up above Sidon, on the seashore road, I one day met a cavaran of camels whose owners were taking them down to Egypt to sell. They followed the immemorial coast route.

In form, the pilgrimage of Abraham and Lot was not different from that which may be seen today in the same country. Slow footed, awkward camels bore the tents and rugs and primitive housekeeping utensils. The flocks of sheep were pastured as they traveled. It was the traditional picture of a patriarchal nomad.

An Ancient Rich Man.

No Wall street rumors affected Abraham's wealth. Instead of stocks he had stock, and he could see his wealth with his eyes every day. In addition to his sheep and camels and horses and donkeys, he had a store of bullion which was carried on the camels that were kept nearest to the sheik himself and stored in his tent at night. The retainers were not only shepherds and cameleers and husbandmen, but they were warriors as well. Abraham had to be prepared to defend his property all along the way; even as when I crossed the Jordan poor Arabs attached themselves to my caravan, helping in the pitching of the tent and other labor in return for the protection afforded them.

With riches so close to nature, it was very natural for Abraham to believe that his property was by the favor of Jehovah, just as Job, contrariwise, felt that the loss of his flocks and herds was a clear mark of Divine displeasure.

The Place of Memory.

Travelers in Ireland may occasionally see a returned American standing over, a heap of stones that was once a cottage and musing over the home that he left in boyhood. The exile's heart returns to its place of sacred memories. Abraham went back to Bethel. There he saw still standing the altar he had erected to Jehovah when they covenanted together. What memories surged through his mind! How his soul was anguished with remorse for his lapse in Egypt! A chastened spiritualized man at the old altar he renewed his vows once more to Jehovah.

This spiritual experience meant more to Abraham than his travels or his accumulation of wealth. The state of a man's relationships with God is the supreme fact about that man. The old inquiry, "Is it well with my soul?" which is too sacred to be made flippantly or by the casual stranger, is really the most profound question that can be asked concerning any person. No other form of welfare is comparable with the welfare of the spirit. Not clearing house reports, but the returns of religion constitute the real index of a nation's welfare.

Such experiences of the soul as Abraham had undergone are the sort of thing that makes a man grow. "The Independent" recently had an article on the poise of the masters of business and finance. They were pictured as serene, strong man, unruffled by petty gusts and tempests, superior to little jealousies and fears. In a nobler degree, this was the poise to which Abraham had won through soul-testing experiences, and through a sense of the reality of his relationship with his Creator.

The War of the Servants.

Thus it came about that, with a spaciousness of temperament, Abraham could view the petty bickerings and quarrelings of the retainers of himself and Lot. The thing itself is as old as life. All over Arabia shepherds are squabbling over pasturage, even as the New England farmers bickered over the line fence. Across the Jordan from this very scene I was told by a leader in the Circassian settlement that there had been endless quarreling and fighting between Bedouins and themselves, until the Circassians had laid down a law that for every Circassian killed there would be two Bedouins killed, and that same stopped the fighting.

Abraham took a better way. The encampments were rather overcrowded. Not only Abraham and Lot and their retainers were to be considered, but the rights of the natives who had preceded them. Be it remembered that this was not virgin country like the western American prairie, to which the patriarchs went. The Canaanite and Peruzzite were in the land.

Magnanimous, which means "great-minded," is the adjective that described Abraham. He saw things from a lofty altitude. He was big enough to be generous and to love peace. Being the man that he was, he could not stoop to pettiness. So he proposed to his nephew that as the whole land was before them, Lot should choose what he pleased. This was Lot's chance to prove himself a big man. He should have replied that he was the younger and Abraham the older; he was the follower and Abraham the leader; and then Abraham should choose and he then would take what was left. But Lot was not that sort of man. He did not realize what was fitting, and in pettiness and smallness and selfishness he chose what seemed the best for himself. He did not realize that while this decision might favor him in estate, it marked him as mean in soul; and the only riches are soul riches. Better be a great man with a small portion than a small man with a great portion.

Tenting Toward Sodom.

One of the most fertile spots in all the world is that deepest rift in earth's surface known as the Jordan Valley, as the river pours into the Dead Sea. Viewed from the heights from which the patriarch saw it, it is a garden spot fair to the eye. The stately date palms, the rustling banana trees, the orange groves, the groves of sweet lemons—no traveler who has ever carried Jericho sweet lemons in his saddle-bags can forget them—make the visit a delight to the eye. To the right shimmers the Dead Sea, giving no indication to the eye of its deadness; and yonder rise the peaks of Pisgah, from which Moses looked westward toward the land where Abraham and Lot were pasturing their sheep. At the time of which we study there were great cities in the Jericho plain, even as in the later Greek and Roman days, ruins of which have since been excavated and may now be seen by any traveler.

Lot chose this garden spot. Shamelessly greedy, he wanted the best for himself. He preferred to escape the cold winds of the uplands. The tropical fruits of the valley allured him, and then, too, he had an eye on the cities of the plain. Was their reputation shameful, even more sodden than that of Egypt, from which the travelers had escaped? Lot closed his eyes to this and pitched his tent hard by Sodom. It was easy to see which way his mind inclined. No life can front toward sin without soon residing in sin; even as Lot is found, subsequently in the story, as inhabitant of Sodom. Only the fidelity and magnanimity of the uncle whom he used so shabbily saved him later from the fate of Sodom.

As for Abraham, it must have been a relief to him to have his selfish, guileful and squabbling nephew out of the way. He was content with the harder place on the heights. He had the fields, and he had more leisure for meditation. When Lot went, the Lord came and there was given to Abraham a new vision, and a new promise concerning the land that was to be his and his children's forever.

Opinions of the People

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Blade is gratified because of the number of readers who have responded to the invitation to come into this column with their ideas and make it interesting. Many more communications have been received than have been printed, because many of them are too long. We want ideas, expressed in the least possible space. BOIL 'EM DOWN!

Economy and Labor.

I am fully aware that, compared with the great world at large, the individual is but a small cog, as it were, in an immense lot of machinery. The obscure press writer is insignificant, but if he has facts wtih him, he is no worse than a mean, cranky oxcart loaded with gold from Ophuir.

What our Kentucky friend, in Blade of Feb. 6th, has to say about economy is flawless as far as that can go. It is to be commended, too. I know the value of economy for I have been compelled to live on it, or by it, largely all my life. If I have one dollar in my pocket and think I deserve to have five, I shall not throw my one into the river, however, for that reason. I have known rich people to become poor by wastefulness, but I never knew of an instance of one poor growing rich by hard labor and economy alone. Riches are the fruits of large profits and cheap labor by the other fellow.

The difference between our Kentucky writer and me is about only this: He proposes to wait for justice till the Milenium, while my plan is to go after the Millennius in every practical and available way. I do not say we shall reach it, but we will get nearer by contending for it than by waiting for it and turning our words into a grim jest over it. The eagle soars toward the sun. He never reaches it, but he gets nearer it than the owl or parrot or dove. Conservatism and pessimism have always employed the old aphorism to wait for the Millennium. All progress has been made over this familiar old saw. Had our forefathers waited for the Millennium to bring American independence, do you think we would enjoy it today? The same is true of the abolition of slavery, of the sin of dueling, of polygamy, of race track gambling, of the superstitious folly of burning witches, of the great progress we have made in the cause of temperance, of popular education, of every invention in the world, of the arts and sciences, and, in fact, of all progress more or less.

Conservatism, doubt, pessimism and skepticism can always see the present and the past, for they are always apparent. But they are more or less blind to the possibilities of the future, regarding them as vain dreams and vagaries. "Impossible dream" has been the stigma attached to about every proposition looking to radical improvement in all the world's history. Truth has always originated in the minority, often a very small one, and served as a laughing stock till it grew to majority proportions. In spite of this, time has turned many wondrous dreams into concrete realities. Even the dreams of genius have served for the scorn and ridicule of millions who became its beneficiaries in spite of themselves. The world has always progressed in spite of its own very protests and indifference. In the language of the old darkey, "de worl' do move." It moves slowly, often very slowly, but steadily and surely and carries a prodigious load of ridicule and adverse criticism on its journey.

After all, in the final analysis of things, the truth is the one mightiest thing. Indeed it is the only absolutely sure and invincible thing. It moves slowly, but it moves. "The mills of the gods grind slow, but grind exceeding fine." Only the dross of error can be consumed in the long crucial fires of time, only the gold of truth can endure. The workingman has the strongest and best cause of any class on the earth today. There can be but one final end—their uplift in every way.

I care not what you call this, it is true. You can treat a fact any way you wish, but when you are done, it's a fact, and it's the one thing that must stand. Edward Bellamy spoke a whole world of libraries when he said that "that which is right can never be impossible, and that which is wrong can never be eternal."

I have no particular cure-all for the ills of the poor. There are many things that can help, but the one thing needed above all is agitation. Keep hammering with the truth and it's the inflexible decree of God that the forts of folly must finally fall. The future of the workingman is in his own hands. When he fights his own battles, not with dynamite or intemperate speech, but with truth, trusting to no political "Moses" with an axe to grind, he will rise and his rise will be proportionate to his own intelligent, sincere, heroic and persistent effort. The best of all, when the mudsills of our world rise, it is then the whole world enters on a grander era of civilization and progress, though this may not be the Millennium.H—. Greeley Miller, Russellville, Tenn.

Science vs. Superstition.

Superstition may be justly defined as the fruit of ignorance. It is the filthy, poisonous slime clinging to a benighted soul crawling through the dungeons of darkness. It is the deadly tree under whose black shades lurk devils of destruction. It is the breeding pen and nursery of the most vindictive passions, of magic, witchcraft, crime and creed.

There is no language adequate to describe the awful results of its influence upon the human race. It has hatched out devils with horns, tail and pitchfork, spouting fire and brimstone.

The belief in the various forms of superstition, such as dreams, signs, tokens, fortune telling, spooks, ghosts, devils, necromancy and witchcraft, which are the abortions of barbarism, have not only caused the earth to flow with the innocent blood of its victims, but have done more to retard the growth of civilization than all other causes combined.

William Chambers says that a majority of the early Christians ascribed all evil, physical as well as moral, to the devil and his demons. Failure of the crop, sterility, pestilence, murrain among cattle, mental maladies, persecution of the Christians, individual vices, heresies, etc.

But every step forward that science has taken has robbed this devil of some potent spell that used to chill the blood and strike the heart with awful horror. Men first lost faith in the devil's occasional incarnation; then medical science destroyed his claims to the origin of mental phenomena which he was once supposed to have directly caused; natural science deprived him of his control over the elements; historical criticism plucked from him his borrowed feathers, while metaphysics, to a great extent, destroyed his personality.

Thus, while science has done much to relieve the world of these horrible superstitions, still there are thousands of the more ignorant classes who still cling with fondness to them. They mourn the nakedness of their devil trimmed as he is by the light of science, and his lost power to create witches.

Just to the extent that science has progressed, have theological creeds been compelled to recede from one superstitious position to another.

May the flash light of reason and common sense continue to blaze till all the dark clouds of superstition be dissolved and freedom be enthroned.—Hugh J. Johnson, Benton, Pa.

More than four million, five hundred thousand gray squirrels were killed last year in Siberia for their fur. The tails alone weighed over 21 tons. The animal figuring next in a fur trade of Asiatic Russia, in point of numbers, was the white hare, which contributed 1,500,000 skins.

VARIETIES

The beautiful Riviera is a birdless.

Hunger makes the brain he

California in 1912 produced 000,000 barrels of oil.

Spain is building diminutive dreadnoughts.

There are 722,335 coal miners in the United States.

Arizona in 1912 produced 350,000,000 pounds of copper.

There are now 16,733 Baptists in southern California.

This year $28,000,000 may be spent on Panama canal work.

Chemicals are more effective in fighting mine fires than water.

In the 1912 hunting season 27 lives were lost in Pennsylvania.

There were 63,610,578 tons of hard coal mined in 1912 in the United States.

The conductivity of aluminum is about 60 per cent of that of annealed copper.

The salary of the President of the United States is $75,000 a year.

Chicago expects to be headquarters for a millinery trust soon to be formed.

The University of Pennsylvania has 444 students working their way who, in 1912, earned $23,479.

Newark (N. J.) children the other day collected $1,000 to aid in fighting tuberculosis.

The republic of China has recently established a modern agricultural department.

Electrifying water that is used in irrigating plants has brought promising results to a New York experimenter.

Up to the close of last year South Africa has produced gold worth $1,579,715,000 and diamonds worth $77,600,000.

Tea is the national drink of Russia, extending all over the empire and into Siberia.

The sausage eaten in this country in the course of a year would encircle the earth more than six times.

In the densest parts of Bombay there are 779 persons to the acre. New York has 1,000 in the same area.

Fr. Gabriele Nahapetian, of Venice, wants to rearrange the calendar so that Easter will become a fixed date.

T. E. Martin, of Syracuse, N. Y., in 1912 succeeded in raising 417 bushels of potatoes on an acre of ground.

Argentina is steadily increasing its potato crop, importing more than 1,645,000 barrels of seed last year.

The world's whaling industry in 1911 resulted in obtaining about 600,000 barrels of oil, which was almost double that of the year before.

About 400,000 bicycles are still made every year in Great Britain. Two thirds are used at home and the remainder exported to many countries.

In a new two-piece spark plug for gasoline engines the lower part remains fixed in the cylinder when the upper part is taken out to be cleaned.

A new French aeroplane engine has 14 cylinders, each with its own magneto and lubrication system, mounted around the shaft.

In the last six months of 1912 there were constructed in the United States 791 boats of an aggregate tonnage of 162,584.

A Massachusetts colporteur who travels about 5,000 miles a year uses a completely equipped carriage as a permanent home.

German statistics show that 1912 was Germany's banner twelvemonth in grain production, the harvests of wheat and rye exceeding those of any previous year.

The tubes of new German opera glasses slide into one another like those of a telescope, enabling them to be compressed into small space.

Montgomery Ward, the "watch dog of Chicago's lake front," is retiring from the scene, having sold his Michigan avenue skyscraper property, tower and Diana, for $1,200,000.

It is stated in Rome that a private wireless telegraph post is to be installed in the vatican which will transmit to a considerable distance. The antennae will be set up in the gardens of the vatican.

American paper money is so superior to that of most other countries that Germany, Greece and Brazil are reported to have lately considered or resolved upon the adoption of our methods in producing such money. China, under the new regime, is, it is said, actually having its notes printed in this country.

Whoa! I forgot my Velvet!

Don't come back from town without an ample supply of big red tins of

Velvet TOBACCO

Velvet THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO

Handy 5-cent bags.

Full size two ounce tin 10c

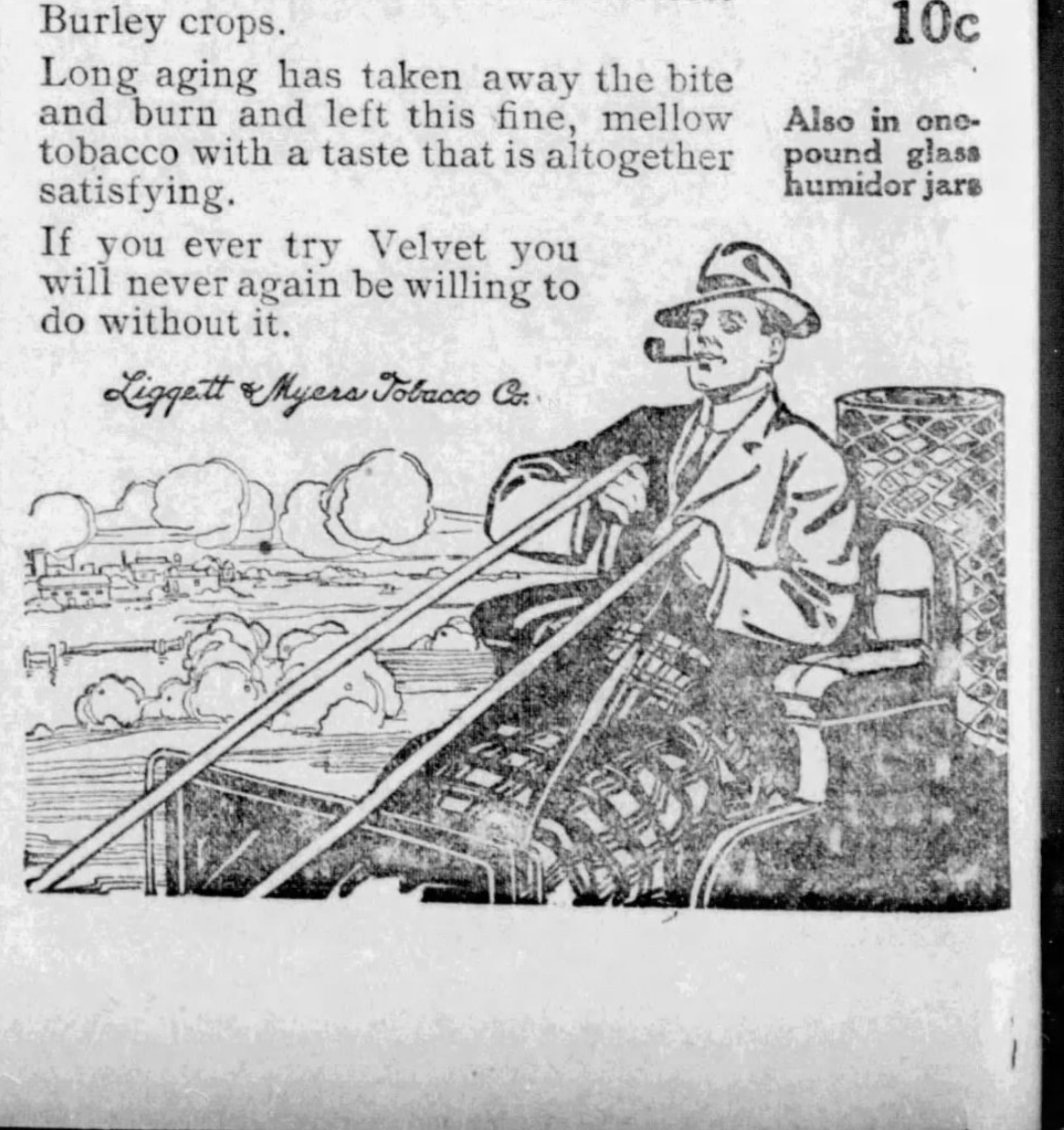
It is tobacco that you will really enjoy—the tender middle leaves of choicest Burley crops.

Long aging has taken away the bite and burn and left this fine, mellow tobacco with a taste that is altogether satisfying.

Also in one-pound glass humidor jars

If you ever try Velvet you will never again be willing to do without it.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

Pin Money Suggestions

Dear Friends of the Pin Money Corner—I have been a reader of The Toledo Blade for some time and, like a great many others of the Blade band, I am interested in making "pin money," as it is called. I have been thinking of how I could help others solve this problem. I have a suggestion which has not been mentioned before, and one which I am sure will meet with favor with a great many. It is the making of gloves at home. I find this very pleasant and profitable business—one which requires no capital—just an ordinary sewing machine and one who can sew up plain seams can do the work. As you doubtless know, all workingmen use these gloves, and home-made gloves are always preferred to "factory" made. There is a greater demand for gloves each year and this is the busiest season the glove trade has ever known. The work continues the year around, and you will find that you will like the work, as it is easy to do, while also being profitable.

I am willing to help any of The Blade readers to get started in this work. All those interested write me, sending self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply, and I will send details in full. Wishing The Blade and its readers much success.—Mrs. P. H., N. Y.

• • •

As knitted handbags are very popular I thought perhaps I could make some "pin money" knitting some. I furnish the material, knit them and pay the postage for sixty (60) cents each. Any one that wishes me to knit one let me know and state color desired. The handbags are as pretty as crocheted ones.—H. M., Tenn.

• • •

A correspondent in Harper's Bazaar says:

"I earned $6 last summer in the easiest way. I purchased a five-cent package of carrot seed and planted a row across my 50-foot flower garden, as the foliage is so pretty. The ground was nice and rich and only a little moisture was supplied. When I saw what an enormous yield of carrots there was I pulled, washed and bunched them, three in a bunch, and sold them to hotels at five cents per bunch. My net profit was an even $6."

• • •

A profitable industry for women which has sprung up in various parts of our country, particularly in the shut-in districts of New England, is that of rug making. Besides the workrooms maintained for unskilled women by the Charity Organizations of New York city and in some settlements where women are employed sewing strips of cloth to be made into carpets and rugs, many private enterprises have been undertaken by designers and art teachers who have seen in the rug industry a means of profit for those women who have more spare time since the changed conditions in farm life, but are possessed of few interests and no lucrative employment. Two, at least, of these undertakings are established on a firm basis and they serve as models for others, especially as the projectors are willing to pass on information as to their methods and success.

One of the first of the women to start a rug industry was Mrs. Helene R. Albee, a designer who makes her summer home in Pequaket, New Hampshire. Mrs. Albee noticed that the women were making the hideous rag rugs that often decorate the floors of farm houses and saw in them the possibilities for artistic and useful floor coverings. She determined to experiment and to prove that the old-fashioned hooked rug had latent possibilities in it. The result has been that she has created something artistic and marketable and the Abnakee rug has been for several years admitted to Arts and Crafts exhibits and is found in the best furnished homes in our land.

When Mrs. Albee started she found that many of the old rugs had been in use for a quarter of a century so there was no doubt as to their durability, but the greatly improved taste of this age demanded that changes be made in design and coloring. She therefore drew new designs, learned to hook the rugs, tested various materials, gathered barks and vegetable roots for dyes, and when half a dozen rugs had been made and sold she found the skeptical neighbors willing to make more so an exhibition could be held. Today, this Abnakee rug industry is on a sound basis, many women are given employment and the process of manufacture is so simple that any unskilled workman can try it. Burlap is used for a foundation and this is tacked taut to adjustable bars which form a frame much like an improved quilting frame. When ready for work the frame is placed in a horizontal position.

One essential feature in these rugs is the character of the design. The artist-inventor aims at bold effects. She uses masses of plain color and simple decorative effects. These are executed on the burlap (which is stretched on the frame) by using flannel about a quarter of an inch wide. The cloth is drawn through with a hook so that it leaves loops three-eighths of an inch wide. After trying many materials it was decided to use new all wool material and as white flannel before it is sulphur bleached takes the dye readily, Mrs. Albee buys hers direct from the mills where it is made on purpose for her. The use of vegetable dyes has been given up, but fully 200 different shades have been secured from aniline dyes and the effect after the cloth is clipped is wonderfully velvety and soft. The hook used in drawing the cloth through the burlap is reailly a four-penny nail filed into shape at the end and slightly curved. With these materials rugs are made in Egyptian, Persian and Japanese effects and in Navajo designs. They sell from one dollar to a dollar and a half a square foot and are used for rugs, wall hangings and portieres.

It was the original intention of Mrs. Albee to start the industry and have the workers go on with it independently but this has been impossible. Much of the beauty of the rug depends on the design and this is stencilled on the burlap. At present she designs, buys and dyes the flannel and arranges for exhibits and sales. Yet she has found time to write a book explaining her methods and she often gives suggestions for other industries as the one at Cranberry Island, Me., where a flourishing business is carried on under New York patronesses.

Another artist who has revived old-time handicrafts is Mrs. Douglas Volk, of New York city. In 1900 she started at Center Lovell, Me., a rug industry which has grown to such proportions that the Sebastes rug is now known as the best rug which is entirely made by hand, web and all. Mrs. Volk had a summer home in Lovell and decided to adapt designs from Indian patterns and see what she could do in making rugs which might suggest a similar undertaking to her neighbors. After various experiments she has decided on an all wool hand-woven homespun webbing as the best foundation and as the sheep are grazed in the vicinity and the wool carded at a nearby mill, these rugs may be said to be purely a local industry.

Another successful industry of a different type is that of the Mothers and Daughters Club of Plainfield, New Hampshire. These women make rugs from designs furnished by New York and Boston artists and use dyed outing flannel. Many of these rugs are made with white centers and colored borders and the rugs sell from five to six dollars, hundreds of them being made yearly. There is little doubt that other industries modeled on the same ideas will in time be also paying institutions. Mrs. Candace Wheeler has established a rug-making industry in the Catskilis and there is a similar undertaking at Deerfield, Mass. Whether the process shall be entirely hand-made or not is a matter of choice. Either form of the industry is interesting because suggestive of what communities can accomplish. Artistic creations have replaced glaring effects and the idealists who have worked out these problems have made them practical and uplifting.—Vogue.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good cheer.

A THOUGHT

"As there are few large pleasures let on a long lease, cultivate a large undergrowth of small pleasures which are easily accessible. It is always best to create for ourselves some special interest."—Mary A. Livermore.

TRAINING THE CHILDREN

Dear Friends—As Mrs. J. T. R., of Wisconsin, asks the question about what to teach a child about fire and lamps, I will say: First of all, train them to be truthful and obedient and then when you leave them tell them how very dangerous it is to handle lamps and matches, and make them promise not to bother them, and if they are obedient there is no danger. My greatest difficulty is to know how to keep them from quarreling with one another. Would like some suggestions along this line from some of the Peace Page sisters.—Mrs. J. W., Virginia.

A FAMILY LETTER

We have enjoyed many hours of joy in perusing the columns of the good old Toledo Blade. Our memory dates backward to one fact I sprang into existence March 8, 1836, the year the old Blade was born, and like the Blade, we have been busy trying to better the condition of every member of our numerous family. We all consider ourselves as members of one family, viz: the human family. Did you ever consider that politically, instead of choosing "the greatest good for the platform is, "the greatest good for all." Our platform is known and respected in every state and territory in the Union, and its motto is Truth and Veracity. Always stand up for the right, because right is right and right wrongs no man.

Although we are a youth of 77 summers, served in the Union army over four years, have traveled through twenty-three states of the Union, been under fire 7 days, helped conquer a peace, we still feel like standing for peace and justice on the platform of the Toledo Blade, viz: The greatest good for all. Why? Because it will sooner usher into existence the long prayed for millennium.—L. B. J.—Indiana.

SOME GOOD OLD STORIES

Do any of the Blade readers know of a publication called "Young Folks Circle" and later "Our Young People." that was printed about 25 or 30 years ago? It contained "Toby Tyler," "The Roaring Lions and best of all a story called "The Swamp Skeleton," that I would give a great deal to read. We have been subscribers to the Blade for several years and have it sent to our children and other relatives. I wonder if other Blade readers are as fond of James Whitcomb Riley's poems as we are? They fit all occasions.

I read Toby Tyler in Harper's Young People. Is that the magazine?—M. H.

A MOTHER HEART

I am a farmer's wife, working at whatever my hands find to do. I help out in the field when I am needed. I raise turkeys and chickens. There are six of us, so you sisters know I have something to do. But I never get tired doing for my family, nor tire praying for them. It means much to get right and live right, for we have a beautiful world to live in and a God to care for us. I am glad I can't tell you my troubles, for I don't think it is right.—Farmer's Wife, Switzerland, Ind.

LIKES TO PIECE QUILTS

I am a farmer's daughter and like all kinds of work. In winter my worst "hobby" is cutting out and pieceing blocks. I have pieced a great many quilts and given them to the Sunshine Society and they pass them on to someone who is needy. Let us all be kind and thoughtful and pass all good cheer along. In summer there is nothing I like better than to take the hammer and saw and build something, if it is nothing more than a chicken coop. I think it would be a good thing if all girls knew how to use carpenter's tools, for one time in another they have occasion to use them. I have carded wood and spun and knit yarn in years gone by. Not every "bachelor maid" can do that, let alone the married women of now-a-days.—Maid from New York State.

Thank you for the good wishes Please keep your promise about writing.—M. H.

Seven Smiling Dutch Girls In Their Native Clime

Our Correspondents

I am a young man from West Virginia and read The Blade. If Mattie C. of West Virginia will publish her real name, I will write to her, as I love sleighriding myself and used to coast at school while yet a boy.—Jolly Adventurer from West Virginia.

P. S.—Would like for Miss B. E. M. of Tenneessee to give her real address.

A correspondent asks where the Peebles Stories can be found. She especially wishes the one, "Peebles Buys a Hat."

A niece is trying to locate Ben Baker, who has not been heard from for 30 years. He was last heard from in British Columbia. (Address here.)

Will some Blade reader tell B. W. where he can get material (rags) to make rugs. His address is here.

M. H.

If any of you are troubled with rheumatism just put on woolen throughout next your body and see how much and how quick it will help you. Wear it throughout the year. Be sure to have it all wool.—E. R. B., Iowa.

Mrs. Lona M., let us have the deer-hunt letter, by all means.—M. H.

Miss Elizabeth Bratton of Walnut, Juniata county, Pa., has been an invalid for about 20 years. If anyone wishes to send cards or anything else to a shut-in, here is your chance.—Mrs. M. B., Pennsylvania.

I would be happy to get some helpful suggestion as to the use of silk pieces for quilt work or curtains. Please tell me what I may best do to utilize a nice assortment. Are there any new ideas in patchwork? Your pages are always pleasing and helpful to me and the pin money suggestions are appealing to me.—Mrs. S. A., Illinois.

POST CARD EXCHANGE

Minnie Whitlock, Jonesboro, Tenn.
Burton Hunt, Bond, W. Va.
Leota Bee, Richardson, W. Va.
Alma Broce, True, W. Va.
Ella Vera Smith, Newsom, N. C.
Esta Harris, Bond, W. Va.
Bertha Alexander, Mt. Vernon, Ind.
Coralie Copenhaueur, Wallace, W. Va.
Elsie Bond, Whitener, Ark.
Marie L. Fallon, Hall, W. Va.
Maggie Hughes, Sparks, W. Va.
Bessie Larabee, Richford, Vt.
Bertha A. Hall, Morley, Mich.
Maude McBee, Morgantown, W. Va.
Roda J. Martin, Almond, N. Y.
Ruby Mills, Belleville, W. Va.
Howard N. Cash, W. Liberty, O.

OUR COOK BOOK

Fruit Salad.

Arrange alternate layers of shredded pineapple, sliced bananas and sliced oranges, springling each layer with powdered sugar. Chill before serving.

To Shred Pineapple.

Pare and cut out eyes, pick off small pieces with silver fork, continuing until all soft part is removed.

To Slice Oranges.

Remove skin and white covering. Slice lengthwise, that the tough center may not be served, and seeds should be removed.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A SENSIBLE MOTHER

Dear Friends and Readers of the Blade—I am the happy and thankful mother of ten children, five boys and five girls, and I love my dear ones very much. And dear, tired mothers, it has always been my way of doing to make everything as bright and interesting for everyone of them as possible. I do not keep my parlor closed or keep my best things for visitors, like some mothers. No, indeed. My parlor doors are open and best chairs for the use of my loved ones, and I have all the house plants I can get, and have my yard neat and a few flowers and shrubs in. I always have my curtains open and every lamp lighted evenings. So from the outside our home looks inviting to all, and everyone always feels at home. My dear mothers, I speak to those that are very poor, and perhaps think that I have and always have had plenty of money to make things cheery. No, my dears, if one of our readers knows what poverty and sorrows and pains and sickness mean it is I. But I am one of God's children, and when I was very poor I tried hard to have just my kitchen and shed neat and trim. I had a large box to the wall in which I placed my dishes, and I was always neat about my appearance. Now I know that some grief-stricken mother will say: How can I look cheery and have a smile when nothing is done to make me happy? I speak through experience: Pray and be sad, if of that mind; be all by yourself, and then, when it is about time for the home folks to come, wash up and clean up the house, however poor, and be as bright as possible, even, if possible, to the one that causes you the sorrow. Tell everything to Jesus. Ask Him for strength for the sake of your dear ones, and you will see that God is with you. I feel like writing from now until tomorrow, but shall return if I may. With love to all.—A Praying Mother.

A TRIBUTE

Dear Friends of the Peace Page—I have been a reader of the Blade for a long while. The Peace Page I love most; I have received lots of the cheer and comfort meant for lonely or discouraged ones. I welcome my paper as I would an old friend. I miss dear Elizabeth. I have often thought of writing to show my appreciation of her spirit of good cheer, but put it off for I thought I might not keep up a good cheer spirit; but our new editor says in her letter, for the discouraged ones to come along.—Just Plain Mary.

Try not to be discontented and let us hear from you soon again. Am keeping the good recipe until seasonable. Thank you.—M. H.

A WORD FOR THE SHUT-IN

Dear Blade Friends—I appreciate the many good letters that are written to the Peace Page very much, and as I saw a request some time ago for a suggestion or a word for the shut-in, I thought I would write a few lines and tell you my suggestions. When Christians go to visit the aged or infirm, I think they should take a Bible with them and converse on it in place of talking about the crops and other things pertaining to the world for nobody knows how much those that are shut in may be longing for some person to read the scripture and pray with them. Another suggestion is to take a bunch of flowers or some fresh fruit to the shut-in as I thing either would be very much appreciated. I would say to the shut-in, don't fret or worry, as you will only feel more miserable. "Keep smiling," if possible.—A. B., Pa.

BLESSINGS OF GOOD COOKING

Dear Comrades of the Peace Page—We have just recovered from a severe case of "the blues," and can confidently affirm that I pity that specimen of humanity who never had an attack of 'the blues." Why? Because he or she has missed the greatest enjoyment in life, re-feeling good after convalescence has arrived. Our home is 60 miles east of Chicago, Ill., near the Lake Shore railroad, almost in sight of Laporte.

Violet from Ohio, I endorse your sentiments in reference to music and cooking, and especially cooking. Poor cooking is the cause of more divorces than rum, gin and brandy, yet if the human family could eradicate all of the above evils, the world could prepare for the millennium.

We are glad that our lot has been cast in a land of Bibles, of civil and religious liberty, where each one can worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, where no one dares to molest or make afraid.

We have been a reader of the Toledo Blade for half a century. It still has the ring of genuine true metal.—Bunk.

Boys and Girls

A VIRGINIA BOY

I am a farmer's son. I live in Scott county, Va. I wish all the Blade boys and girls were re to view the beautiful scenery. Here in Scott county is the beautiful arch of natural tunnel, sculptured by the fingers of God. I have a brother taking a college course in Berea college, Berea, Kentucky. I have two hobbies, they are hunting and reading. I would like very much to exchange cards with the Blade boys and girls.—William Jones, Clinchport, Virginia.

GRANDPA'S NICKNAME

Dear boys and girls—My grandpa wants me to write you a letter to tell you I am a little groundhog, as my birthday is February 2nd. I would like to have you all send me a post card. I have a kitty. It's name is Mischief, and my dog's name is Grinp. I also have two pigeons. I haven't missed a day at school. This is my first term, as I am only six years old. Please print this and I will write again.—Fay M. King, Cassopolis, Mich.

SHORT AND SWEET

Mildred Hook, Complanter, Pa., received a gold pin for regular attendance at school last year.

Gnevieve Green, an 11-year-old girl of West Virginia, walks two miles to school every day.

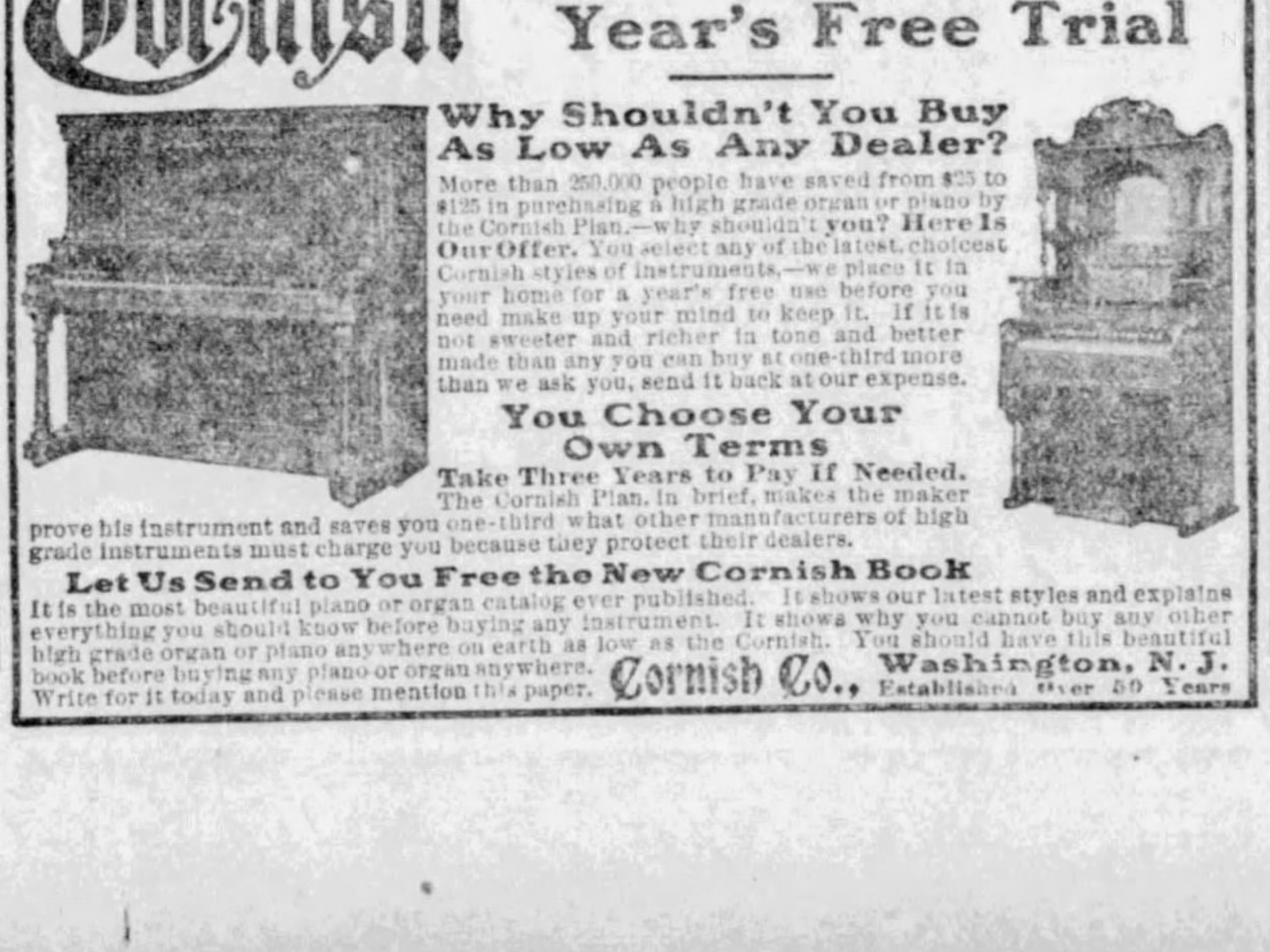
Anna Grace, of Pennsylvania, says there has been no coasting so far this winter. February will help some, Anna.

I have no brothers or sisters, and I sometimes get very lonesome. I like to help my papa on the form. About every spring he gives me a pet lamb. I feed it milk from a bottle.—Earle Gowell, —— W. Va.

"Come on, boys and tell what you can do. I have helped sister and mother cook a few times. I join Aunt Eunice in saying my books are my friends that never fail me, for I sure do like to read books.—Walter Dixson, Spartanburg, S. C.

Pauline Fox, Cairo, W. Va., wants to thank all the kind boys and girls for her postcard shower. She received over 400 cards, besides some letters and little gifts. It made her very happy. She is shut in this winter so write her when you have time.—M. H.

I am a true friend of The Blade.—Mattie Ferguson, **Banks, Ala.**



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A Line a Day

I.

"I think no other paper so good as your paper."—Mrs. S. E. Z., Tenn.

II.

"You see I am an old girl, but old and young love the Peace Page."—Mrs. F. K., N. Y.

III.

"You cannot fill another's place, but you can fill your own, which is just as worthy of praise."—B. W. L., Ohio.

IV.

"I ask an inward joy in all things heard and seen."—B. S., Me.

V.

"Every letter written to the Peace Page is so good, and it seems they grow better each week."—E. M. K., of N. Y.

VI.

"If we fall down, we must get up again."—R. B., Colo.

VII.

"We all have loads to lift; let's lift cheerfully."—M. B., Ohio.

Washington and Mother

This month, while we are reading so many learned articles on the strength and forcefulness, the tenacity and stick-to-itiveness of "The Father of His Country," while we are eulogizing him in many able addresses, extolling his manly virtues, and holding celebrations in his honor, it might not be amiss to inquire "What or who made him the forceful man and general he was — strong, firm, yet kind and gentle withall? What influence molded his character while it was plastic and instilled into him his honorable motives?" Behind every great man, be he general, eminent lawyer, author or statesman, is some strong influence, whether apparent to the world or not, and in the lives of most men this influence is "Mother." Napoleon, it is said, was devoted to his mother, and consulted her on many important matters. William McKinley, even in the most trying times of his career, always had time for "Mother," and gave her the largest share of credit for what he had accomplished. So it was with Washington. He was a "Mother's Boy," perhaps even more than most men, his father having died when George was a mere lad. It was his mother's pride in him that formed his determination to do big things, her wise counsel which directed his refusal of the offer of a crown, as "King of the United Colonies," her faith in him which kept him firm when things looked blackest. He was truly, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," but he was also "first in the heart of his mother."—The Chariot.

How to Make Better Cough Syrup then You Can Buy

A Family Supply, Saving $2 and Fully Guaranteed.

A full pint of cough syrup—as much as you could buy for $2.50—can easily be made at home. You will find nothing that takes hold of an obstinate cough more quickly, usually ending it inside of 24 hours. Excellent, too, for croup, whooping cough, sore lungs, asthma, hoarseness and other throat troubles.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents worth) in a pint bottle, then add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

This is just laxative enough to help cure a cough. Also stimulates the appetite, which is usually upset by a cough. The taste is pleasant.

The effect of pine and sugar syrup on the inflamed membranes is well known. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in guiacol and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The Pinex and Sugar Syrup recipe is now used by thousands of housewives throughout the United States and Canada. The plan has been imitated, but the old successful formula has never been equaled.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

POETS' CORNER

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE

(By Henry Wordsworth Longfellow)

Listen, my children, and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.

He said to his friend, "If the British march
By land or sea from the town tonight,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower, as a signal light—
One if by land, and two if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and to arm."

Then he said good night, and with muffled oar
Silently rowed to the Charlestown shore,
Just as the moon rose over the bay
Where, swinging wide at her moorings, lay
The Somerset, British man-of-war;
A phantom ship, with each mast and spar
Across the moon, like a prison bar,
And a huge, black hulk, that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide.

Meanwhile his friend, through alley and street
Wanders and watches with eager ears
Till in the silence around him he hears
The muster of men at the barrack door,
The sound of arms and the tramp of feet,
And the measured tread of the grenadiers
Marching down to their boats on the shore.

Then he climbed the tower of the old North church
By the wooden stair, with stealthy tread
To the belfry chamber overhead,
And startled the pigeons from their perch
On the somber rafters that round him made
Masses and moving shapes of shade;
By the trembling ladder, steep and tall,
To the highest window in the wall,
A second lamp in the belfry burns,
A moment on the roofs of the town,
And the moonlight flowing over all.

Beneath, in the churchyard, lay the dead
In the night encampment on the hill
Wrapped in silence so deep and still
That he could hear, like a sentinel's tread,
The watchful night wind as it went
Creeping along from tent to tent,
And seeming to whisper, "All is well!"
A moment only he felt the spell
Of the place and the hour, and the secret dread
Of the lonely belfry and the dead;
For suddenly all his thoughts are bent
On a shadowy something far away,
Where the river widens to meet the bay—
A line of black, that bends and floats
On the rising tide, like a bridge of boats.

Meanwhile, impatient to mount and ride,
Booted and spurred, with a heavy stride,
On the opposite shore walked Paul Revere,
Now he patted his horse's side
Now gazed at the landscape far and near,
Then, impetuous, stamped the earth
And turned and tightened his saddle girth;
But mostly he watched with eager search
The belfry tower of the old North Church
As it rose above the graves on the hill,
Lonely and spectral, and somber, and still.

And, lo, as he looks, on the belfry's hight,
A glimmer, and then a gleam of light!
He springs to the saddle, the bridle he turns,
But lingers and gazes, till full on his sight
A second lamp in the belfry burns.

A hurry of hoofs in a village street
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And from beneath the pebbles in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet;
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed, in his flight
Kindled the land into flame with its heat

• • •

It was twelve by the village clock
When he crossed the bridge into Medford town.
He heard the crowing of the cock
And the barking of the farmer's dog,
And felt the damp of the river fog
That rises after the sun goes down.

It was one by the village clock
When he galloped into Lexington,
He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed,
And the meetinghouse window blank and bare,
Gaze at him with a spectral glare,
As if they already stood aghast
At the bloody work they would look upon.

It was two by the village clock,
When he came to the bridge in Concord town,
He heard the bleating of the flock
And the twitter of birds among the trees,
And felt the breath of the morning breeze
Blowing over the meadows brown.
And one was safe and asleep in his bed
Who at the bridge would be first to fall,
Who that day would be living dead,
Pierced by a British musket ball.

You know the rest. In the books you have read
How the British regulars fired and fled,
How the farmers gave them ball for ball,
From behind each fence and barnyard wall,
Chasing the redcoats down the lane,
Then crossing the fields, to emerge again
Under the trees at the turn of the road,
And only pausing to fire and load
So through the night rode Paul Revere,
And so through the night went his cry of alarm
To every Middlesex village and farm—
A cry of defiance, and not of fear—
A voice in the darkness, a knock at the door
And a word that shall echo for evermore
For, borne on the night wind of the Past,
Through all our history, to the last
In the hour of darkness, and peril, and need
The people will waken and listen to hear
The hurrying hoof-beats of that steed
And the midnight message of Paul Revere.

TRUE REST

Goethe.

Rest is not quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to one's sphere.

'Tis the brook's motion
Clear without strife,
Fleeting to ocean
After this life.

'Tis loving and serving,
The highest and best;
'Tis onward, unswerving,
And this is true rest.

CHILDREN'S PRAYER

Father, now the day is past,
On thy child thy blessing cast;
Near my pillow, hand in hand,
Bless thy guardian angel band;
And throughout the darkening night,
Bless me with a cheerful light;
Let me rise at morn again,
Free from every thought of pain;
Pressing through life's thorny way,
Keep me, Father, day by day.

OH, WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

William Knox

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like the fast flitting meteor, a fast flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
The young and the old, and the low and the high
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The child that the mother attended and loved,
The mother that infant's affection who proved,
The husband that mother and infant who blessed—
Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye,
Shone beauty and pleasures — her triumphs are by;
And the memory of those who have loved her and praised,
Are alike in the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne,
The brow of the priest that the mitre hath worn,
The eye of the sage, and the heart of the brave,
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap,
The herdsman who climbed with his goats to the steep,
The beggar who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint who enjoyed the communion of heaven,
The sinner who dared to remain unforgiven,
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes like the flower and the weed,
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tail that hath often been told.

For we are the same things our fathers have been;
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen,
We drink the same stream, and we feel the same sun,
And run the same course that our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking from, they, too, would shrink;
To the life we are clinging to, they, too would cling;
But it speeds from the earth like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but their story we cannot unfold;
They scorn'd, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from their slumbers will come;
They joyed, but the voice of their gladness is dumb.

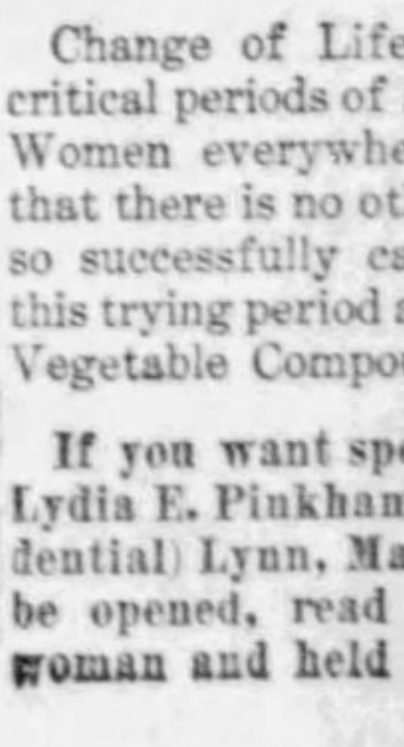
They died—ay, they died; and we things that are now,
Who walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
Who make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the changes they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yea, hope and despondence and pleasure and pain,
Are mingled together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, and the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of the eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud—
Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

POEMS WANTED

Old Oaken Bucket.
Home, Sweet Home.
A Soldier's Bride.
Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.
Marching Through Georgia.
The Changed Cross.
Sheridan's Ride.
Opportunity, by Robert Ingalls.
Ride of Jennie McNeal.
My Old Kentucky Home.
Wearin' o' the Green.
First Settler's Story.
No Irish Need Apply.



HOW MRS. BROWN SUFFERED

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Iola, Kansas.—"During the Change of Life I was sick for two years. Before I took your medicine I could not bear the weight of my clothes and was bloated very badly. I doctored with three doctors but they did me no good. They said nature must have its way. My sister advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I purchased a bottle. Before it was gone the bloating left me and I was not so sore. I continued taking it until I had taken twelve bottles. Now I am stronger than I have been for years and can do all my work, even the washing. Your medicine is worth its weight in gold. I cannot praise it enough. If more women would take your medicine there would be more healthy women. You may use this letter for the good of others."—Mrs. D. H. Brown, 809 N. Walnut St., Iola, Kan.

Change of Life is one of the most critical periods of a woman's existence. Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to so successfully carry women through this trying period as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and postoffice address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

DARK DAYS

Kindly give the causes of dark days and describe those occurring in 1870 and 1881.—C. W. H., Hiser, W. Va.

The words "dark days" apply to a number of days in which the sunlight appears to have been remarkably dim or altogether absent. In our country, however, the term is specially applied to May 19, 1780, which is also known as "Black Friday." Other notable dark days in the United States were those of October 21, 1716, and October 19, 1762.

The darkness of the "Dark day" of May 19 was principally observed in lower Canada, the New England states and the upper part of the northern states. The darkness is known to have been the result of a combination of ordinary cloudiness combined with the smoke from forest and prairie fires. On this May day in 1780 the wind was southwest with occasional light rains. The remarkable phenomenon was attributed to supernatural causes.

On the plains of Tibet, according to Marco Polo and other travelers, dark days are sometimes caused by clouds of dust so fine and light that it is carried to a great distance by the wind. Similar days of darkness have been caused by clouds of mingled vapor, smoke and dust emanating from volcanic eruptions, although such clouds do not usually extend to the great distances reached by clouds of smoke from forest fires.

Stygian darkness often prevails during eruptions of ashes from volcanoes. Cases of such volcanic clouds occurred in connection with the eruption of Mont Pelee and La Soufriere in the West Indies in May, 1902.

In recent years the months of August and September, 1881, were remarkable in the eastern part of the United States for a long series of days in which artificial light was oftentimes necessary at midday and business was generally very much interrupted. In commenting upon this the United States Monthly Weather Review for September, 1881, says:

"The foggy or smoky condition of the atmosphere became quite general from the first to the tenth of the month. It reached an unusual culmination of density in the eastern portion of the middle Atlantic states and throughout New England. The destructive fires throughout northern Michigan and portions of Canada have perhaps never been exceeded and the intensity of the accompanying smoke was simply dreadful."

On September 6 southwesterly winds prevailed from Tennessee northward to Lake Superior and thence eastward to the Canadian maritime provinces and smoke was reported as far south as Knoxville, westward to Milwaukee, northward to Rockcliffe, Canada, and westward to New Brunswick. The darkness of the dark day of May, 1780, covered very much the same area. Friday being considered an unlucky day by superstitious people, naturally, May 19, 1780, came to be generally known as "Black Friday."

MOTHER SHIPTON

Please tell through the Question Bureau who Mother Shipton was and also give her prophecy.—S. L., Granada, Minn.

Mother Shipton was an English prophetess about whose existence there seems to be no certainty, while there is no doubt that many of the sayings attributed to her were fabricated by others. According to S. Baker, who published Mother Shipton's prophecies in 1797, she was born in 1488, and died at over 70 years of age. It was not until 1641 that a pamphlet appeared containing some of her alleged predictions. In 1862 a prediction was made with Mother Shipton's name appended to it, that the world would come to an end in 1881. The following is what is generally known as Mother Shipton's prophecy:

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe,
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Waters shall yet more wonders do,
Now strange yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold found at root of tree.
Through hills man shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side.
Under water men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron on the water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found, and found
In a land that's not now known
Fire and water shall wonders do,
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The world at an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

HYPNOTISM

Kindly give an explanation of hypnotism.—W. J. M., Dos Palos, Cal.

Hypnotism is the general word for the phenomena of hypnosis, a sleep-like condition of body and mind, brought on by prolonged concentration of the attention on a single object, usually at the suggestion of a second person. Hypnotism is the scientific word which covers all the facts designated by such terms as mesmerism, animal magnetism, mental suggestion, clairvoyance, mind reading, second sight, etc. Two rival theories are held as to the general character of hypnosis. The Paris school, led by Charcot, hold that it is a pathological condition which can be induced only to patients already mentally diseased or having neuropathic tendencies. The Nancy school, led by Bernheim, deny the pathological character of hypnosis altogether, claiming that the hypnotic condition is nothing more than a special form of ordinary sleep brought on artificially by suggestion.

The facts on which the current theories of hypnotism are based may be summed up under a few heads. When by any cause the attention is fixed on any object, say a bright button, for a sufficient time without distraction, the subject begins to lose consciousness in a progressive way. Several mechanical devices have been recently invented to induce a hypnotic state, most of which are designed to fatigue the ocular muscles by means of rapidly revolving disks or points of brilliant light on which the subject fixes his attention.

The Paris school of interpreters find three stages of progress in the hypnotic sleep: First, catalepsy, characterized by rigid fixity of the muscles in any position in which the limbs may be put by the experimenter, with great suggestibility on the side of consciousness, and anaesthesia in certain areas of the skin and in certain of the special senses. Second, lethargy, in which the consciousness seems to disappear entirely, the subject cannot be aroused by any sense of stimulation by eye, ear, skin, etc., and the body is flabby and pliable as in natural sleep. Third, somnambulism, so called from its analogies to the ordinary sleep-walking condition to which many persons are subject. This concerns the phenomena of ordinary mesmeric exhibitions at which traveling mesmerists control persons before audiences and make them obey their commands.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTIONS

Please explain whether a person whose subscription to a paper has run out is compelled to pay for the same if the publishers continue to send it. —C. K., Marquette, Wis.

The editor or publisher of a newspaper cannot collect or enforce payment for it after the period of subscription has run out. It was formerly the rule that if a person continued to receive or take the paper from the office after the subscription had expired, he would have to pay for it, but that is not the rule now.

MARY BAKER EDDY

Will you please give a biography of Mary Baker Eddy?—C. W. M., Beverly, W. Va.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy was the founder of Christian Science. She was born at Bow, New Hampshire, in the midst of the strong scenic features of the Granite state. She was educated in public schools and by private tutors and was always a student. She comes from English and Scotch ancestry and had very renowned forefathers. Her father and mother were held in high esteem by their neighbors and they were spoken of as being "good Christian people." She was married twice. Mrs. Eddy was formerly a member of the Congregational church. She was convinced of the truths of Christian Science in 1866, as later enunciated by her, and began teaching in 1877. She organized a church in Boston and was ordained to the ministry in 1881. In 1883 she founded the Christian Science Journal and has written several books on the same subject. Her achievement, the founding of a great religion by a woman, is historically almost without a precedent. She was ever known as a very generous and public-spirited woman, her public and private benevolences being very large, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Her death occurred December 3, 1910.

OBTAINING A PATENT

Kindly tell how to obtain a patent.—S. W. S., Pekin, Ill.

Applications for a patent must be made in writing to the commissioner of patents. The applicant must also file in the patent office a description of the same and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in art or science to which it appertains or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specifications and claims must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses. In all cases which admit of representation by a model, the applicant, if required by the patent office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge and consent in this or any foreign country by himself or his legal representative or assigns more than seven months prior to his application. If any application has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States, nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath must be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent holding commission under the government of the United States, or before any notary public of the foreign country in which the applicant may be, provided such notary is authorized by the laws of his country to administer oaths.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

Please give full information concerning the Rhodes scholarships.—E. N., Marionville, Mo.

Cecil Rhodes, statesman, who died at Cape Town, South Africa, March 26, 1902, directed in his will dated July 1, 1899, that a part of his fortune, estimated at $10,000,000, should be applied to the creation of a fund for the support of a certain number of scholarships covering a three years' course at the University of Oxford. He directed that the selection of the recipients of this gift should be made two from each state and territory of the United States, or 100 in all, 15 from Germany and from three to nine from each of the British colonies. The scholarships are awarded on marks only, three-tenths whereof shall be given to a candidate for his "Literary and Scholastic" attainments, the remainder being for his love of outdoor athletics and sports, for strong, manly qualities such as courage, generosity and kindness, and for high moral character, and especially for ambition to serve and lead in large public affairs.

The agencies for final selection may vary a good deal. Scholars from Cape Colony are chosen from the individual school to which the scholarships are especially assigned. In several of the Canadian provinces and in a few States of the American Union it has been decided that an appointment shall be made in rotation by the leading universities. Under this system the field of selection each year is somewhat narrowed but it is possible to carry out more closely than otherwise the suggestions made by Mr. Rhodes, who appears to have had in his mind selection by a single institution. The five German students for whom annual provision is made are nominated, according to the terms of the will, by the Emperor himself. In the great majority of the states of the Union, in outlying colonies like Bermuda, Jamaica and Newfoundland, in four provinces of Canada, in New Zealand and the states of Australia, the final choice of a scholar is left in the hands of a committee of selection. Great care has been taken in the constitution of these committees, as it has been felt that on the wise and impartial exercise of their judgment depends more than upon anything else the full success of the scheme.

In most of the states the selection is made by a committee appointed by representatives of the colleges; in some the appointments are made in rotation by the leading colleges.

The conditions regulating the award of scholarships in the American states provide that the candidates shall have satisfactorily completed the work of at least two years in some college of liberal arts and sciences. Except under extraordinary circumstances the upper age limit must be 24 years at the time of entering upon the scholarship at Oxford. To be eligible the candidate must be a citizen of the United States, or the son of a citizen and must be unmarried. Each student receives an allowance of £300 a year, which is equivalent to $1,500, payable in quarterly installments, which is just enough to enable him to pay his college fees and necessary expenses. As the first installment is not available until some time after the arrival of the student, he should go abroad with one or two hundred dollars in his possession.

At the beginning of Michaelmas term, October, 1904, there entered Oxford 72 Rhodes scholars; 43 were Americans, 24 colonials and five Germans. The full number of scholarships, when all are filled, is at present, 189; and this number should be maintained from year to year, vacancies being filled as the men complete their three years' course. The last examination in the United States took place in October, 1912. There will be examinations also in October, 1913 and 1915, respectively. The examinations are not competitive, but qualifying. Inquiries as to particulars by intending candidates may be addressed to any college. Information may be obtained by writing to F. J. Wylie, the Oxford secretary to the Rhodes trustees, Oxford, England.

APPENDICITIS

Kindly tell something of the disease known as appendicitis.—D. F. T., Marshville, N. C.

Appendicitis is caused by inflammation of the vermiform appendix. Foreign bodies, such as grape seeds, though found in the appendix, are not believed to be important causes of appendicitis. It may be brought on by lifting heavy weights or by a fall or a blow, or by indiscretions of diet, aided by any cause which lowers the general vitality. The appendix becomes swollen and filled with pus, and if it ruptures, generally peritonitis results unless the process is limited by inflammatory exudates. The onset is usually abrupt, with tension of the abdominal muscles and pain in the right side. There may be vomiting with chills and fever, while a sudden collapse shows that the appendix has ruptured. Recovery is the rule, but there is constant tendency to relapses. About two per cent of all deaths are caused by appendicits, which is a disease of young people for 60 per cent of cases occur between the ages of 16 and 60.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW MASSACRE

Will you kindly publish a history of the Saint Bartholomew massacre?—I. E. H., Kell, Ill.

The St. Bartholomew massacre, so called because it occurred on August 24, St. Bartholomew's day, lasted from August 24 to October 3, 1572. After the death of Francis II., Catherine de Midici had assumed the regency for her son, Charles IX, then only 10 years old, and in spite of the opposition of the Guises she issued an edict of toleration in favor of the Protestant party in 1562. The party of the Guises now persuaded the nation that the Roman Catholic religion was in great danger and civil war now went on between the Protestants and the Catholics, which continued until 1570.

The young king had now entirely disengaged himself from the influence of his mother and the Guises and invited the old Coligny, the support of the Protestants, to his court. The queen had now allied herself with the Guises and, becoming jealous of Coligny with the king, determined to have him assassinated, and on August 22, he was shot and wounded. The king was induced by his mother that the admiral had designs on his life. He then said that all Protestants should be killed. The following night Catherine held the bloody council which fixed the date of the execution for the night of St. Bartholomew. After the assassination of Coligny a bell was rung which gave the signal for the massacre of the Protestants. By the king's order the massacre was extended throughout the whole kingdom and continued over 40 days. The victims are calculated from 10,000 to 100,000.

TO YOU WHO ARE SICK

I Offer a Complete $2.50 Treatment Free

I am giving away, ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE a complete $2.50 course of my world famous treatment for the Heart and Nerves. Also my fine, illustrated book telling all about the causes of these diseases and how they are now being scientifically and successfully treated. In addition to this I shall also send you a letter of clear medical advice which, with the book, will explain your own case fully and plainly. I will send this ALL FREE to all who are troubled with Palpitation, Fluttering or Skipping Beats of the Heart, Headache, Short Breath, Asthma, Stomach Trouble, (often caused by weak Heart), Constipation, Dizziness, Nosebleed, Numbness, Sinking Spells, Pain in Heart, Side or Shoulder Blade, Nervousness, Trembling, Twitching, Nightmare or a general weak, run-down condition.

If you have any of these sure symptoms the chances are many that it is something wrong with your Heart, and this fine treatment is just what you need.

Don't make the mistake of thinking it's only your Stomach, Kidneys, Liver or Bowels that are troubling you. Lots of people make that mistake. They say: "It don't amount to anything—it will go away of itself"—and some day, all of a sudden they drop dead of Heart Disease—just as you read about and hear of all around you every day.

Six out of every ten persons have Heart Trouble! Sixty thousand people die of it every year. They often doctor the Stomach, Kidneys or Female Organs, when it's really the Heart that's causing all of the trouble, because it controls every other organ of the body.

Don't take any more chances, no matter what you may think your trouble is, but if you have the slightest symptom of Heart Trouble write me today for this free course of treatment and book. I will send both by mail in plain package, securely sealed, postpaid and there will be

THE MAN Who Makes This Generous Offer.

NO CHARGE WHATEVER

for it in any way. Please understand that this isn't just a little foolish sample of a few tablets or pills which would prove nothing. I shall send you a complete $2.50 Treatment, consisting of whatever different remedies are needed to reach your trouble. It is a very liberal treatment and will prove to you fully my honest desire to cure you, and, above all, that this special, scientific treatment is just exactly what you need. And it's yours gladly and freely, just for the asking—because I want to show you without cost what it will do.

No matter how bad off you are—no matter if you think Heart Trouble incurable—no matter if some one has said that you can't be cured, be fair to yourself, give me a chance—don't fail to test this grand treatment!

It has reached—I don't mean just temporarily—but lastingly reached a legion of cases, many of which were believed hopeless.

It will set your Stomach right, remove constipation, clear your blood, steady your Nerves and build up your whole system, besides strengthening and regulating the Heart.

Don't let this chance go by—accept my offer NOW! It's made in all sincerity and friendliness, because this seems to me to be the best way to quickly get this valuable information and this successful, effective treatment into the hands of every sufferer who needs it. Could you do a kinder act than to show some poor, afflicted one this offer? MY OFFER IS ABSOLUTELY, COMPLETELY HONEST. You sign nothing, you promise nothing. I send you nothing expecting you to pay for it later. You can depend upon all this.

Read my questions carefully, write your name and address plainly in the Free Treatment Coupon, cut it out and mail TODAY. You shall hear from me at once with the fulfillment of my promise.

Read these questions carefully. If you can answer "Yes" to ANY ONE of them you need this Medical Advice and Book and Treatment that I now offer you.

Do you lack energy?
Does your Heart flutter?
Does it skip beats?
Does you Heart Palpitate?
Do you start in your sleep?
Are you short of breath?
Do you feel "weak and run-down?"
Do you have numb spells?
Do you have dizzy spells?
Do you have weak, sinking spells?
Are you Nervous and irritable?
Do your feet, legs or ankles swell?
Does your Stomach have an "All gone" feeling?
Do you have pain in your Heart, side or shoulder blade?

SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

Specialist Clearwater,
332 Masonic Building, Hallowell, Maine.

Please send me entirely free of charge your complete Treatment, your Book and Letter of Advice, as promised. It is agreed and understood that I am to pay you nothing for this, either now or later.

MY AGE IS............................
NAME............................
ADDRESS............................
....

Smoke of Herbs Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

CONTAINS NO TOBACCO
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

SAVED THEIR TEETH

By Simple Home Treatment

Physician-Dentist Stops Receding, Bleeding, Ulcerated Gums, Pus Discharges, MAKES LOOSE TEETH FIRM, Cures Pyorrhea or Rigg's Disease Without Pain or Dental Chair.

He Will Save YOUR Teeth Don't Have Them Pulled

Thousands of sufferers believe there is no cure for these conditions because they have spent so much with high-priced specialists to no avail or have tried remedy after remedy with no permanent benefit. Others cannot bear the pain connected with the ordinary treatment and, rather than submit to further torture, go on suffering with stomach trouble and indigestion because they cannot properly masticate their food, are thin and nervous, have headaches, failing eyesight and a host of other ailments that are due to loose, sore and aching teeth and gums, or ill-fitting, uncomfortable plates and bridges.

If you are one of those who dread the dentist's chair, if you fear you will lose your teeth and have to wear false teeth or unsanitary bridges with their train of suffering, annoyance and expense; if your teeth bleed or are aching or loose, then write me at once and I will tell you what thousands are today doing for themselves, without pain or bother, and getting the results that heretofore no doctor, dentist or other specialist has been able to accomplish, because their methods were all wrong.

It will cost you nothing to find out about this wonderful but simple and pleasant home remedy, and how you can have the perfect teeth and gums of your youth. You can take the matter into your own hands once and for all. Since there is no pain whatever connected with it, and no expense, it would seem that EVERYBODY who suffers with their teeth and are honestly willing to care for them as they should would welcome this opportunity and be glad to write and find out about it at once. If YOU need and want this good information and proof just send your name and address to

DR. F. W. WILLARD,
A140 Temple Court Building, Chicago.

ECZEMA

AWFUL AWFUL ITCH

FREE TRIAL of my MILD, Soothing Guaranteed Treatment SENT ON REQUEST.

If you have Eczema, also called Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Weeping Skin, etc., and will write me today, I will send you a free trial of my Wonderful Treatment that will stop the itching and should cure to stay. Besides this I will send you, free and postpaid, the most perfect book that was ever printed on Eczema, (145 pages.)

Eczema can be cured to stay, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say, C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for awhile, to return worse than before. Remember, I make this broad statement after putting twelve years of my life on this one disease and handling in the meantime nearly a half million cases of this dreadful disease. Now I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will but send for a Free Trial of my mild, soothing treatment you will be more convinced in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time, tell you what my treatment will do for you. If you are disgusted and discouraged I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims.

Thousands of patients all over the country will gladly testify that I have cured them of Eczema and I believe I can do the same for you, if you will but give me a chance. By writing me today you will enjoy more real comfort than you ever thought this world holds for you. Why not send for free trial treatment now?

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, Eczema Specialist
479 Court Block, Sedalia, Missouri
Reference: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Missouri.

Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

FREE
CATARRH
TREATMENT

My Offer of Some Time Ago in The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Brings So Much Joy

In a recent issue of Toledo Weekly Blade I made the following offer: That I would give 500 Catarrh Treatments absolutely free of charge to be distributed among the readers of Toledo Weekly Blade. That offer has been received with so much satisfaction, so many grateful letters have come to me from it, that my heart is filled with joy.

Therefore, I have decided to repeat the offer and am making this announcement. I will give away, absolutely free of charge, 250 more Catarrh treatments. My method of treatment I believe to be one of the best that was ever formulated for Catarrh and allied ailments. The method has cured hundreds of suffering ones, after everything else has failed. Now, Reader, this is your chance. ALL YOU have got to do is to write for this treatment and see it for yourself.

Listen to these grateful words: "My nose cleared, my foul breath left me, the continual succession of colds, the crusts in my nose, that bad taste in the mouth mornings, the dull headachy feeling in my forehead, the constant desire to clear my throat, all these vanished. They all went, one by one, some faster, some slower, but all equally sure. I once more have that joyous, lively feeling, same as I had in the glad days of youth, free from all care and pain."

Wouldn't you like to be in that happy condition?

A PRESENT FOR YOU.

Remember, I make this offer of a free gift, wholly from my desire to do you good. I want no money for it; you will be under no obligation to me whatsoever.

Now, Reader, this is the opportunity of a lifetime; let it slip and you may never have such another again. Don't neglect it, just write today. Send a postal card or your name and address in a letter, and you will have one of these famous Threefold treatments by return mail.

Address CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE,
43 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, February 10.

SENATE—The Webb liquor bill, passed by the house, was substituted for the Kenyon-Sheppard bill, and agreed to. Senator Poindeter introduced a resolution calling on Secretary MacVeagh to furnish reasons for authoring deposit of customs receipts in national banks. Senator Crawford introduced a bill to restrict the issuance of interlocutory injunctions which suspend the enforcement of state statutes. A resolution calling for the safeguarding of American interests in Mexico was introduced by **Senator Martine**. The The campaign funds committee resumed its attempt to trace the Standard oil letters, and today will hear federal officers who are alleged to have been assessed for campaign contributions.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon and considered miscellaneous and District of Columbia legislation. Consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill was resumed. Representative Clayton introduced a bill, to be offered later as a substitute for the senate single term bill, providing that the presidential term shall be for six years after March 4, 1921. The senate amendment to the fortification bill, calling for an appropriation of $100,000 for the purchase of a site for a fortification of Cape Henry, Va., was agreed to. The naval affairs committee will vote on a naval program today.

Tuesday, February 11.

SENATE—The Poindexter resolution calling upon Secretary MacVeagh for his authority and his reason for depositing customs receipts in national banks was adopted. Senator Fletcher introduced a bill for the collection by the census bureau of turpentine and rosin statistics. The debate on the Connecticut river dam bill was resumed, Senators Bankhead and Thomas speaking. A further conference with the house was demanded on the legislative appropriation bill carrying the commerce court provisions. Senators Chilton and Watson, of West Virginia, were exonerated from charges of corruption in connection with their election. The campaign funds investigating committee began that branch of its inquiry dealing with the regular election of 1912. A number of railroad presidents and experts in utility matters discussed the physical valuation of railroads before the committee on interestate commerce.

HOUSE—The house convened at noon and resumed consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, which was passed later in the day. The naval affairs committee voted to recommend the construction of two dreadnoughts. The judiciary committee deferred until next session action on the Clayton resolution for a single six-year presidential term to be effective after March 4, 1921. Representative Heflin eulogized Lester Bryant, the Kentucky boy champion corn grower, who died in Washington. Attorney General Wickersham declined to submit his reason for withholding warrants against the Standard Oil Co. officials in Texas. The Webb bill, to prohibit the shipment of liquor into "dry" states, as passed by the senate Monday, was repassed. Representative Hay introduced a bill for an independent army corps for aviators. In record breaking time the military academy appropriation bill, carrying $1,064,668 was considered and passed.

Wednesday, February 12.

SENATE—The Connecticut River dam bill again was under consideration all afternoon, Senator Thomas, of Colorado, holding the floor. Before the interoceanic canals committee Senator Root urged the repeal of the exemption from the tolls to American ships in the coastwise trade. The campaign funds committee disclosed the fact that contributions had been levied upon postmasters in Arkansas in the 1912 campaign. The army bill was reported carrying $4,000 000, Senator Dupont giving notice that he would call it up tomorrow.

HOUSE—When the house convened at noon memorial exercises for Abraham Lincoln were held. Sitting in joint session with the senate, members witnessed the counting of the presidential electoral votes. A parliamentary filibuster caused the Rodenberg bill, calling for a $2,000,000 appropriation for government participation in the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915, to be shelved.

Thursday, February 13.

SENATE—Senator Root spoke at length in favor of the Connecticut river dam bill. Senators Works and Borah opposed the bill, and Senator Poindexter, of Washington, favored it. Hearings on the bill for physical valuation of railroad property were continued before the interstate commerce commission. Pueblo Indians urged the Indian affairs committee to transfer Pueblo lands to the government in trust. The river and harbor bill will be reported this morning. The committee on postoffices added an amendment to the appropriation bill to provide for primaries for the election of fourth-class postmasters.

HOUSE—Convening at 11 a. m., the house disagreed to the conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, and sent the measure back for further conference. Consideration was begun of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. The shipping trust investigating committee resumed its hearings, probing Long Island Sound traffic. Chairman Adamson, of the interstate commerce committee, told the advocates of the Connecticut River dam bill that his committee would not recommend action in the house at this session. Representative Berger introduced a resolution for an investigation of the postoffice department's censorship of publications. Representative Olmsted made a speech against the Jones Philippine independence bill.

HONORS FOR SHERMAN

President, Cabinet and Diplomats in Senate.

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Taft, his cabinet, the entire house of representatives, the senate, the supreme court and the diplomatic corps assembled today in the senate chamber for a memorial services for the late Vice President James Sherman.

With all its solemnity it was a sense of color and dignity, the President flanked by the sombre-robed justices of the supreme court and the brilliantly dressed diplomats, arrayed in full court costume. It was said by the senate historians to have been the first time since Washington that a president had entered the senate chamber while congress was in session.

Both houses suspended business to hear addresses eulogizing the late vice president by President Taft, Speaker Clark and many senators and representatives.

COURT LETS CASTRO COME IN

New York, Feb. 15.—Cipriano Castro is free to come and go in this country at will. Judge Ward in the federal district court this afternoon sustained the writ of habeas corpus in his behalf, overruling the immigration authorities.

His lawyer said that Castro had not made up his mind just what he would do now. He may or may not visit other cities in the United States. At any event, he will return to Europe in the course of a few weeks. He denied that he has any intention of trying again to assume control in Venezuela.

Every once in a while lumps of butter are dug up in the Irish bog which are said to have been placed there many years ago for flavoring or preservation.

Don't Fret About Pimples

No More Humiliation; the Wonderful Stuart's Calcium Wafers "Get Right After" those Pimples, Boils and Skin Eruptions.

No need for anyone to go about any longer with a face covered with pimples, blotches, eruptions, blackheads, and liver-spots. These are all due to impurities in the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly and the blemishes will disappear.

"A Short Time Ago My Face Was Full of Pimples. Now They're All Gone! I Used Stuart's Calcium Wafers."

That's what Stuart's Calcium Wafers are intended to accomplish and do accomplish. Their principal ingredient is Calcium Sulphide, the quickest and most thorough blood cleanser known.

These wonderful little wafers get right into the blood, and destroy eruptive substances present in it. In some cases a few days is sufficient to make a marked improvement. And when the blood is pure the whole system is a hundred per cent better.

Go to any drug store and get a 50 cent box of Stuart's Calcium Wafers. Get them today.

Don't fret any longer about those blackheads, pimples, boils, tetter, eczema, spots or skin eruptions; they all go and "go quick" if you use Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Diabetes

Simple Herb Quickly Relieves This Dread Disease

Diabetes has heretofore been considered incurable, and the only hope held out to the afflicted has been to prolong their years by strict diet.

A plant recently discovered in Mexico, called Diabetol Herb, has been found to be a specific in the treatment of diabetes, quickly reducing the specific gravity and sugar, restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy will relieve the patient of his worst symptoms, in the most aggravated cases, within a week, and to prove it, we will mail the first 50c package for 25c, with free booklet of special values to the diabetic, containing latest diet lists and exclusive table of food values, giving percentage of starch and sugar (carbohydrates) in 250 different foods.

Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send 25c today for a full-sized 50c package: AMES CHEMICAL CO., Box 139 B, Whitney Point, N. Y.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whetzel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. FREE TEST TREATMENT including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address FRANK WHETZEL, M. D. Dept. S, Whetzel Bldg., 236 North 40th Ave., Chicago.

"THE OLD RELIABLE"
PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK CAPSULES
REMEDY FOR MEN

Classified Opportunities column on last page, are full of interest to everybody.

FREE

POWERFUL AIR RIFLE Length 32 inches. Working parts of the best grades of steel. The stock is finely polished walnut. Shoots small game. Powerful, accurate, durable. You can have this air rifle for distributing only 8 of our fast selling art pictures at 25 cents on our special offer. Everybody will take one. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to try, as we take back those you can't dispose of. Send no money, just your name and address. M. O. SEITZ, 1 D52 CHICAGO.

Glasses Absolutely Free

Don't Send Me One Cent

when you answer this announcement, as I am going to mail you a brand new pair of my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses (known in the spectacle business as "lenses") absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible with them on even by the dim firelight; you'll find that you can again thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long, if you like, without any headaches or eye-pains, and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

Or, if you're a sportsman and like to go out hunting occasionally, just shoulder your gun and go out into the woods some early morning when the haze is yet in the air, and you'll be greatly delighted when you drop the smallest bird off the tallest tree-top at the very first shot sure, with the help of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses of mine. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the twilight, you'll easily distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach with them on—and this even if your eyes are so very weak now that you cannot even read the largest headlines in this paper.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway. Then after a thorough tryout, if you find that every word I have said about them is as honest and as true as gospel, and if they really have restored to you the absolute perfect eyesight of your early youth, you can keep them forever without one cent of pay, and

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. Won't you help me introduce my wonderful "Perfect Vision" glasses in your locality on this easy, simple condition?

If you are a genuine, bona-fide spectacle-wearer (no children need apply) and want to do me this favor, write your name, address and age on the below four-dollar coupon at once, and this will entitle you to a pair of my famous "Perfect Vision" glasses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

Write your name, address and age on the below coupon at once.

$4 $4 $4 $4

DR. HAUX—The Spectacle Man—ST. LOUIS, MO.
I herewith enclose this four-dollar coupon, which you agreed in the above advertisement to accept in full and complete payment of a brand new pair of your famous "Perfect Vision" glasses, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that contract.
My age is............................
Name............................
Postoffice............................
Rural Route and Box No.................State..............

SUDDEN ILLNESS SEIZES MORGAN

Money King Recovers After Attack of Acute Indigestion.

New York, Feb. 17.—J. P. Morgan, Jr., today received a cablegram from his father at Alexandria, Egypt, saying that he had so far recovered from an attack of acute indigestion he suffered recently that he had decided to return to Cairo, and not go to Europe as at first planned.

An active member of J. P. Morgan & Co. affirmed that Mr. Morgan had an attack of indigestion Tuesday or Wednesday of last week, and added that J. P. Morgan, Jr., had on Saturday received most reassuring advices from his father, indicating that the attack was practically over at that time.

It is said that Mr. Morgan's family and friends felt absolutely no concern regarding him and that in all probability by this time he had completely recovered.

Market Is Upset.

J. P. Morgan & Co. also received a cablegram from Mr. Morgan. It was dated Cairo and said Mr. Morgan was in good spirits and probably would stay there a fortnight.

Reports of Mr. Morgan's illness alarmed speculators in the New York stock market and when trading began stocks were unloaded in large amounts. Bull traders hastily closed out contracts and there was also heavy selling by the bears. Prices broke abruptly.

In all the speculative leaders there were "wide openings." The first transactions in United States Steel amounted to over 5,000 shares at a maximum loss of 2 points.

Effect on Union Pacific.

Sales of $1,500 Union Pacific broke the price of that stock to 155, a 2 point decline. Reading sustained a point loss. Aside from steel, the so-called Morgan stocks were fairly steady. International Harvester and Erie, which are classed in this group, were only fractionally lower. Losses throughout the market ranged from four points in the case of Canadian Pacific to a point or more in a long list of railroad and industrial stocks.

The reassuring reports concerning Mr. Morgan's condition put a stop to the tide of selling and at the end of the first hour the market was steady and prices had reached a slightly higher level.

Ever since the Gordon riots of 1780 the Bank of England has had military protection. The military watch is set every night. At 6 o'clock it marches with bayonets fixed from the headquarters of whichever guard's regiment has the duty for the week.

WANT TO SEE WILSON

Suffragist General Makes a Formal Request.

Princeton, N. J., Feb. 14.—Formal request for an audience in Washington was made of President-elect Wilson today by the suffragette army that is marching to the national capital.

The women called at his home here as they left for Trenton, their next stopping place, and delivered to him a letter written by "General" Rosalie Jones, commander of the army. The letter was as follows:

"My Dear Mr. Wilson:

"A small band of votes-for-women pilgrims from the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio, earnestly request of you an audience for not more than two minutes in Washington as soon after your arrival as possible. They desire to present a message to you.

"Thanking you in advance for your courtesy,

"I am very sincerely,

"ROSALIE GARDINER JONES."

N. C. R. OFFICERS SENT TO PRISON

Pres. Patterson of N. C. R. and 28 Others Will Serve Terms.

Cincinnati, Feb. 17.—John H. Patterson, president of National Cash Register Co., who with 28 other officials or former officials of the company, were convicted of criminal violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was sentenced today to pay a fine of $5,000 and to serve one year in jail.

The 28 other defendants were sentenced to terms ranging from three months to a year in jail and to pay the costs.

George Edgeter, of Dayton, secretary of the company, was given the lightest sentence of three months, but later Judge Hollister set this aside. William Bippus, treasurer; Alfred A. Thomas, of Dayton, and Jonathan B. Hayward, of New York, were given nine months in jail.

The following were sentenced to one year. Edward A. Deeds, Dayton, vice president; William H. Muzzy, Dayton; William Pflum, Dayton; Robert Patterson, director; Thomas J. Watson, sales manager; Joseuh E. Rogers, assistant sales manager; Alexander C. Harned, salesman; Frederick S. High, district manager, Boston; Pliny Eves, district manager, San Francisco; Arthur A. Wentz, Columbus; George E. Morgan, Dayton; Charles T. Walmsley, Chicago; Charles A. Snyder, Elizabeth, N. J.; Walter Cool, Denver; Myer N. Jacobs, Pittsburg; Mont L. Lasley, Detroit; Earl B. Wilson, Los Angeles; Alexander W. Sinclair, New York; John J. Range, Washington; M. G. J. Keith, New York; William Cummings, Brooklyn; J. C. Laird, Toronto; W. C. Howe, San Francisco; E. H. Epperson, Minneapolis.

Before passing sentence Judge Hollister denied the motion of the defendants for a new trial and declared that the defense had submitted no new evidence. He had come to the conclusion that the verdict had been upheld by the evidence. The bond of President Patterson was increaser to $10,000, the sureties of the other defendants remaining the same.

Formal notice of an appeal to the United States circuit court was given by attorneys for the defendants, and the appeal is expected to be filed in a few days.

Excoriated by Judge.

"I have never heard of a legitimate concern having a competition department whose sole duties were not to sell goods, but to prevent the sale of goods by competitors," said Judge Hollister.

"The only way that I can characterize them is to say that they were petty and mean. This concern made a cash register which was of such value to the business world that millions of dollars could have been made legitimately and such methods would not have been needed. I will not even refer to the acts of Edgar Park, alias Foote, whose acts were so despicable that they ought not to be even contemplated by a business man in good standing.

"You men belong to the walk of life which should set the example, yet you have lost the opportunity as given to you by the methods which you pursued. In your desire to gain you forgot everything else. The government is strong enough to protect its people whether this protection extends to transportation of dynamite across the land for the purpose of blowing up bridges or to the laying of the hands upon men who seek to stifle competition by illegal business methods."

The defendants filed a motion for arrest of judgment.

Turkish Leader Who Was Stabbed

Enver Bey, Head of the Young Turks' Movement in Constantinople.

ASSASSIN WOUNDS LEADER OF TURKS

Enver Bey Is Victim of an Attack by His Soldiers.

London, Feb. 17.—Turkish soldiers early today attempted to assassinate and succeeded in badly wounding Enver Bey, the Young Turk leader.

A news agency dispatch by wireless from Constantinople says that Enver Bey was stabbed several times, but gives no further details. Enver last week made a disastrous effort to pierce the flanks of the Bulgarian army on the shores of the Sea of Marmora with a forlorn hope of Ottoman troops, who were beaten back with terrible losses.

He was one of the leaders in the recent revolt of the "Young Turks," which led to a renewal of the war between Turkey and the Balkan States. Several threats against his life had been made among the disaffected soldiery, who were aroused by the assassination of Nazim Pasha, their beloved commander-in-chief.

Enver was a prominent military leader in the war in Tripoli and was called by European experts "the best soldier in the Turkish army."

PRINCESSES SEEK HELP

Bulgarian Royalty Writes to Children of America.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Madame Bakhmeteff, wife of the Russian ambassador, has received a letter from the two young princesses of Bulgaria, Eudoxie and Nadejda, only daughters of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, inclosing an autograph communication from their royal highnesses addressed to the "Dear Children of the United States of America."

The young princesses, 15 and 14 years old, respectively, were left motherless on the death of Queen Marie-Louise of Bulgaria some years ago. Their communication is addressed from the royal palace at Sofia and speaks of the great sacrifice of human life during the Balkan conflict which they say has robbed many thousands of poor, innocent children and babies of their fathers.

With characteristic fervor, the young princesses write:

"Think how these children and babies will miss their 'daddy,' whose return from work each day they so eagerly looked forward to; think how they will miss his fond 'good-night,' or long for his morning greetings; think how sad will be their Sundays and holidays with no 'daddy' to play with them or take them for walks, and, when you have so thought, turn to your own happy lives and think if you would not be still more happy by making some little sacrifice yourselves to help them."

Madame Bakhmeteff has consented to act as intermediary for those who may wish to answer the communication of the young princesses.

The princesses state that any help given them, however small, will be used to succor the orphans of the war, and that they will send those who help them their portrait with their thanks.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Feb. 17.—The start of the local wheat market varied Monday morning as cash and May were down because of selling, and July and September were up with the Chicago market. Foreign cables ⅜c to ½c higher, and this strength, together with bullish news from abroad, was sufficient to cause higher openings. World's shipments were lighter than expected and the political situation is less favorable. Foreign news encourages the bulls while the domestic situation is bearish. Northwest receipts are liberal. The talk of the drought in the southwest is turning attention to the new crop months on weak spots. The government forecast is that there will be no precipitation in the southwest for this week. Corn was steady with wheat at the opening, while conditions favor lower prices in oats. Movement in corn is heavy and the eastern demand slow.

				—Close—	
	Open.	High.	Low.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 15.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	1.07	1.07¼	1.07	1.07¼	1.07¾
May	1.09	1.09¼	1.09	1.09¼	1.09¾
July	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¾	96¼
Sept.	94	94¼	93¾	94¼	93¾
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	50¼	50¼
May	54¼	54¼	53¾	54¼	54¼
July	55¼	55¾	54¼	55¾	55
Sept.	56¼	56½	55¾	56½	56
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	35¼	35¼
May	36¾	37	36¾	37	36¼
July	37	37	36⅝	36⅞	36¾
Sept.	36¼	36¼	36	36	36⅛
Clover Seed—					
Cash	12.05	12.05	12.00	12.00	12.15
Feb.	12.05	12.05	12.00	12.00	12.15
March	12.15	12.15	12.02½	12.02½	12.20
April	11.95	11.95	11.87½	11.87½	12.05
Oct.	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	64	65
Alsike—					
Prime	13.35	....	....	13.35	13.35
March	13.45	....	....	13.45	13.45
Timothy—					
Prime	1.72¼	....	....	1.72¼	1.72¼
Feb.	1.72½	....	....	1.72½	1.72½
March	1.75	....	....	1.75	1.75
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	92⅜	92⅞	92¼	92⅞	92⅝
July	91⅜	91¾	91⅜	91¾	91¼
Sept.	90½	90⅝	90¼	90½	90
Corn—					
May	52⅜	52⅜	51⅞	52⅜	52¼
July	53¼	53½	52¾	53¼	53
Sept.	54⅜	54⅝	53⅞	54⅜	54¼
Oats—					
May	34¼	34⅜	33⅞	34¼	34¼
July	34¼	34¼	33¾	34¼	34¼
Sept.	34¼	34¼	33¾	34⅜	34⅛
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	92	91¾
July	....	....	....	90	89½
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	87¼	87⅛
July	....	....	....	89½	89
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	88¼	87⅝
July	....	....	....	89½	89
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	19.80	19.80	10.72	19.77	19.75
July	19.80	19.80	19.70	10.72	19.75
Lard—					
May	10.62	10.67	10.60	10.65	10.60
July	10.70	10.70	10.62	10.67	10.65
Sept.	10.75	10.75	10.70	10.72	10.70
Ribs—					
May	10.57	10.57	10.50	10.52	10.55
July	10.57	10.57	10.52	10.55	10.55
Sept.	10.65	10.65	10.55	10.60	10.60

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 17.—Cotton futures easy; March, 12.19c; April, 12.12c bid; May, 11.98c; June, offered, 11.90c; July, 11.90c; August, 11.74c; September, 11.35c bid; October, 11.30c; November, offered, 11.33c; December, offered, 11.36c.

The cotton market opened easy at a decline of 9 to 14 points, in response to weak Liverpool cables and a renewal of the aggressive selling movement which developed toward the end of last week. Private cables reporting that the south was offering spots at easier prices, the long range forecast for fair and warmer weather in the belt, and unsettled political conditions in Europe and Mexico, evidently added to the bearish average of local sentiment. Realizing by recent sellers and a moderate demand from some of the spot brokers accounted for a rally of 6 to 7 points right after the call, but offerings continued heavy and the market during the middle of the morning was nervous and unsettled, with prices still running about 8 to 13 points net lower.

The market was rather less active late in the forenoon, and prices at midday showed rallies of 5 or 6 points from the lowest on covering, and a little further support, attributed to trade interests. New Orleans wires claimed that spots were easier, but Savannah reported the situation unchanged, with nothing offered at decline.

Spot, quiet; middling uplands, 12.90c nominal. Estimated receipts at all the ports today, 14,000 bales, against 13,141 last week and 46,147 last year. For the week, 100,000 bales, against 110,890 last week and 310,968 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 2,882 bales, against 5,410 last year; at Galveston, 5,628 bales, against 13,615 last year, and at Houston, 5,544 bales, against 12,705 last year.

Cotton futures closed steady. Closing bids: February, 12.20c; March, 12.11c; April, 11.96c; May, 11.92c; June, 11.80c; July, 11.83c; August, 11.68c; September, 11.33c; October, 11.28c; December, 11.28c; January, 11.25c.

Close. Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 12.70c; middling gulf, 12.95. No sales.

There was renewed liquidation and still more aggressive selling during the early afternoon, owing to reports of lower southern spot markets, and prices broke to a net loss of from 14 to 20 points. After the execution of a few stop orders prices rallied 2 or 3 points from the lowest.

Buffalo Live Stock.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Cattle receipts, 2,150; active; prime steers, $8.25@8.75; butchers, $6.00@8.25; bulls, $5.25@7.00; stock heifers, $4.00@4.60; shipping $7.25@8.25; heifers, $5.00@7.75; cows, $3.50@7.00; stockers and feeders, $4.60@6.80; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@80.00. Veals receipts, 1,100; active; $4.00@12.00. Hogs receipts, 16,000; active; heavy, $8.60@8.65; mixed, $8.65@8.75; yorkers and pigs, $8.75@8.80; roughs, $7.75@7.85; stags, $6.00@7.00; dairies, $8.50@8.75. Sheep and lambs receipts, 15,000; active; lambs, $6.00@9.35; yearlings, $5.00@8.50; wethers, $6.25@7.10; ewes, $3.50@6.50; sheep mixed, $6.25@6.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 17.—Cattle receipts, 700; light butcher cattle steady; others 10c to 15c lower. Veal calves receipts, 300; market steady; good to choice, $10.50@11.50. Sheep and lambs receipts, 2,400; sheep steady; lambs weak; choice spring lambs, $8.75@8.90. Hogs receipts, 4,000; market 5c to 10c higher; heavies and mediums, $8.55; yorkers, light yorkers and pigs, $8.70; roughs, $7.75; stags, $6.75.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; active; choice heavy steers, $8.40@8.85; handy fat steers, $7.50@8.00; fair steers, $5.75@6.50; choice heifers, $7.00@8.00; choice fat cows, $5.25@6.00; fair cows, $3.75@4.50; butcher bulls, $6.50@7.00; milch cows, $40.00@70.00. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; active; prime heavies, $8.65; heavy mixed, $8.70; mediums, heavy Yorkers, light Yorkers and pigs, $8.75; roughs, $7.85. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,000; higher; prime wethers, $6.75; choice lambs, $9.30. Calves—Receipts, 500; steady; top, $11.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 23,000; steady; beeves, $6.65@9.15; Texas steers, $5.00@5.90; stockers and feeders, $4.75@7.65; cows and heifers, $3.10@7.50; calves, $6.75@10.25. Hogs—Receipts, 48,000; firm; light, $8.05@8.35; mixed, $8.00@8.35; heavy, $7.85@8.32½; rough, $7.85@8.00; pigs, $6.50@8.10; bulk of sales, $8.20@8.30. Sheep—Receipts, 30,000; easy; native, $4.80@6.40; yearlings, $6.60@7.90; lambs, native, $7.00@9.00.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Butter easy; creameries, 28@35c. Eggs easy; receipts, 7,335 cases; at mark, cases included, 17@18c; refrigerator firsts, 15c; firsts, 18@18¼c. Potatoes weak; receipts, 127 cars; Michigan, 48@50c; Minnesotsa, 47@50c; Wisconsin, 46@50c. Poultry alive, easy; turkeys, 15c; chickens, 14½c; springs, 14½c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Feb. 17.—Butter—Creamery, extras, 38@38½c a pound; prints, 39@39½c; firsts, 36½@37c; seconds, 35¼@36c; process, extras, 27@27½c; firsts, 25¼@26c; dairy, fancy, 28@29c; do. choice, 24@25c; packing stock, No. 1, 19@20c; No. 2, 17@18c. Cheese—American, whole milk, fancy twins and flats, 19@20c a pound; do. choice, 18@18½c; brick, fancy, 19@20c; choice, 17@18c; Swiss, fancy, open, 23@24c; do choice, 21@22c; limburger, fancy, 19c; do. choice, 18c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, current receipts, 23c a dozen; do. seconds, 19c; refrigerator, extras, 21c; do. firsts, 20c. Poultry—Alive, chickens, 16@17c a pound. Apples—Cold storage, No. 1, $2.75@3.50 a barrel; No. 2, $2.25@2.50; common storage, No. 1, $2.25@2.50; common storage, No. 2, $1.85@2.00; per half bushel basket, 35@40c; western, box, $1.00@$2.00. Potatoes—Jobbing, 55@60c a bushel; do. store, 65c; car lots, 50@55c; new Bermudas, $6.75 a barrel.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 17.—Flour quiet and without quotable change. Wheat—Starting higher on the Liverpool cables and smaller world's shipments than expected, wheat soon eased off under commission house selling and lack of bull support; May, 98 13 16@99¼c. Pork firm. Beef firm. Lard steady; middle west, $10.60@10.70. Raw sugar nominal; Muscovado, 89 test, 2.92@2.95c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3.42@3.45c; molasses, 89 test, 2.67@2.70; refined quiet. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay quiet. Hides firm; Central America, 30¼c. Leather firm.

Butter steady; receipts, 6,287 tubs; creamery, extras, 36c; firsts, 33@35c; seconds, 31@32½c; thirds, 29@30c; creamery, held, extras, 33½@34c; do. firsts, 31@33c; do. seconds, 29½@30c; do. thirds, 29@29c; state dairy, finest, 33½@34c; good to prime, 29@33c; common to fair, 24@28c; process, etras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; factory held, 22@23½c; factory, current make, firsts, 22½@23c; do. seconds, 21@21½c; do. thirds, 18@20c; packing stock held, 20@21½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20@20¼c; No. 3, 17@19c. Cheese steady; receipts, 570 boxes; state, whole milk, colored, specials, 17½@18c; do. white specials, 17½c; do. white or colored, average fancy, 16½@17c; do. lower grades, 14@15c; state, whole milk, winter, colored, specials, 16½@17c; do white specials, 17½c; do. colored, 15@16c; do. white average run, 15¼@15¾c; do. poor, 14@15c; Wisconsin whole milk, twins, fancy, 16¾@17c; skims, 5@14c. Eggs steady; receipts, 10,708 cases; fresh gathered, extras, 21@22c; fresh gathered, firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 19@19½c; thirds, 18@19½c; fresh gathered dirties, 15@17c; fresh gathered checks, 13@15c; refrigerator firsts, 17c; seconds, 15½@16c; thirds and poorer, 10@15c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, whites, good to large size, new laid, 25@26c; do. selected white, defective in size or quality, 21@24c; do. hennery browns, 22c; do. gathered browns and mixed colors, 20@21c; western gathered whites, 21@24c. Poultry—Dressed, quiet but firm; fresh killed, chickens, 14@18c; fowls, 13½@17c; turkeys, 14@24c.

BIG SEASON FOR RED CLOVER

Timothy Seed Crop Is a Large One—Illinois Grows Little Seed.

This is an exceptional season in red clover and timothy seed says C. A. King and company. Timothy seed was sky high last year and exhausted everywhere. This season there is a very large crop almost everywhere and prices are very low. There will be a surplus carried over in many sections. There has been some March liquidation, but there is more to come. Fresh bulls may be attracted by the price. Timothy seed shrinks and is liked by the mice. Red clover has the strongest foreign situation in years. Imports will continue very small. Last March they were very large and broke prices. New law will keep out some of the undesirable seed. Canada will need some good seed. Southern demand has been good. Eastern buyers will come west instead of taking foreign seed and dictating the price. A few sections east have a good crop. Western demand should be good. Farmers have been trading more among themselves than usual. March liquidation started early. Scattered longs selling caused the break this week. There is still some liquidation to come, both by longs and shorts. If longs take the seed and ship out there will be advancing markets. Large longs are still hopeful and have increased their lines on the decline.

Illinois is a small clover seed producer. State report just issued makes the 1912 crop there, 37,000 bushels. It was 43,000 in 1911 and 49,000 in 1910. Largest crop was 193,000 in 1897 and the smallest 30 000 in 1905. Timothy seed crop is 72,000 bushels, against 46,000 in 1911. In 1877 they raised 483,000 bushels.

Don't fail to read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

GAINS AFTER USE OF SERUM

Pittsburg Doctor's Wife Improving Since Treatment, He Reports.

Pittsburg, Feb. 14.—"There has been a remarkable improvement in my wife's health," said Dr. Austin Bernard Heid, who recently returned from Berlin with a new turtle serum that it is asserted will cure tuberculosis.

Dr. Heid gave the treatment to his wife last night and said that she had been eating and sleeping better and had gained one and one-quarter pounds in weight.

Letters, telegrams and telephone messages still pour into Dr. Heid's office every day from all parts of the United States pleading with him to give the writers the cure. All are told that if the cure is proved a success they will be able to obtain treatments from their home physicians soon.

GEN. STEWART WOODFORD DIES

Was Minister to Spain When Recent War Broke Out.

New York, Feb. 14.—General Stewart L. Woodford, veteran publicist and former United States Minister to York this morning. He had been ill for more than two weeks.

The general was 78 years old and a native of New York City. He was graduated a Bachelor of Arts from Columbia in 1854 and took his A. M. at Yale. Other institutions later in his life bestowed upon him honorary degrees for his distinguished services in public life. He was in Spain as minister of this country when the Spanish-American war was declared. As a young man he served with distinction through the civil war. His last notable public work was his direction of the Hudson-Fulton celebration in this city.

CLASH A SENSATION

John Barrett and State Department Clash Over Mexico.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The clash between Director John Barrett, of the Pan-American Union, and the state department over Barrett's proposal for a "mediation commission" to bring about peace in Mexico, is hardly less a sensation in official circles here than the Mexican imbroglio itself. The two affairs divide attention today.

The state department's memorandum last night, characterizing Director Barrett's proposal as "mischievous activity, sentimentality and amateur politics," dropped into official circles like a bomb. Coupled with the protest of the American colony in Mexico City, forwarded by Ambassador Wilson, it produced a situation startling to say the least.

The Pan-American Union is supported by the United States and the republics of Central and South America. Each pays toward its support by contribution based upon population and each nation has one vote in the selection of a director. The United States pays the largest part of the expenses, and while Director Barrett has no official connection with the Latin-American relations of the United States, he is naturally in close relations to the state department in its dealings with the republics of the south.

Director Barrett today gave out a statement defending his mediation proposal. He said he honestly believed that his action would strengthen the attitude of the administration against intervention.

"To brand as amateur politics, the suggestion of mediation, a great and accepted broad and practical agency of international friendship, and to call as mischievous activity and sentimentality the application of international co-operation to stop immediately actual fighting and protect lives, seems to be the result of misunderstanding of what I actually had in mind," the director said.

Park Trammell, governor-elect of Florida, began life as a laborer and won his way to distinction. He was born on a farm and at an early age began picking and packing oranges. At 16, he went to Tampa, worked six years, supported himself, got out of debt and paid for his law course.

I STOPPED MY CATARRH OVER NIGHT

I Will Gladly Tell You How---FREE

HEALS 24 HOURS

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming, or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at all. Something new and different — something delightful and healthful — something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger, and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—**FREE**. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured, and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I AM FREE--YOU CAN BE FREE

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it **FREE**. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz, Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, **FREE**, at once. Do not delay. Send the postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Suite 1144.

1325 Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Fear of pain. Sent free

No woman need any longer dread the pains of childbirth. Dr. J. H. Dye devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proven that the pain at childbirth need no longer be feared by woman and we will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye Medical Institute, 134 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N.Y. and we will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without fear of pain, also how to become a mother. Do not delay but write TO-DAY.

VARICOSE VEINS, BAD LEGS, ETC. are completely cured with inexpensive home treatment. It absolutely removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp.
W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

HOW I ENLARGED MY BUST SIX INCHES IN THIRTY DAYS

After I had tried Pills, Massage, Wooden Cups and Various Advertised Preparations without tbe slightest results.

A Simple, Easy Method which any Lady can use at home and quickly obtain a large and beautiful Bust

By MARGARETTE MERLAIN.

Well do I know the horrors and intense humiliation of being flat-chested; of having the face of a woman set on the form of a man; and I cannot find words to tell you how good I felt, and what a terrible load was lifted off my mind when I first saw my bust had really grown six inches in size. I felt like a new being, for with no bust I realised I was really neither a man nor a woman, but just a sort of creature half way between.

With what pity must every man look at every woman who presents to him a flat chest—a chest like his own! Can such a woman inspire in a man those feelings and emotions which can only be inspired by a real and true woman, a woman with a beautiful well-rounded bust? Most certainly not.

The very men who shunned me, and even the very women who passed me carelessly by when I was so horribly flat-chested and had no bust, became my most ardent admirers shortly after I obtained such a wonderful enlargement of my bust. I therefore determined that all women who were flat-chested should profit by my accidental discovery, and have a bust like my own. I had been imposed upon by charlatans and frauds, who sold me all sorts of pills and appliances for enlarging my bust, but which did me no good whatever. I therefore determined my unfortunate sisters should no longer be robbed by those "fakirs" and frauds, and I wish to warn all women against them.

The discovery of the simple process with which I enlarged my bust six inches in thirty days was due solely to a lucky accident, which I believe was brought about by Divine Providence, and as Providence was so good to give me the means to obtain a beautiful bust, I feel I should give my secret to all my sisters who need it. Merely enclose two 2 cents, stamps for reply, and I will send you particulars by return mail.

I will positively guarantee that every lady can obtain a wonderful enlargement in her bust in thirty days' time, and that she can easily use this process in the privacy of her own house, without the knowledge of anyone. Address, Margarette Merlain (Dept. 1870), Pembroke House, Oxford Street, London, W., England.

Keep this picture and see your own Bust undergoing the same transformation.

All ladies who wish to obtain a large and beautiful bust, write Madame Merlain at once, as the above is an honest straightforward offer on her part, made for the good of her sisters, and she in no way profits by the transaction, but generously offers her help absolutely free to all who use the free coupon below. Ladies who fear that their busts may become too large are cautioned to stop the treatment as soon as they have obtained all the development desired.

FREE COUPON FOR READERS OF TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

entitling the sender to full information regarding this marvellous discovery for enlarging and beautifying the bust. Cut out this coupon or write and mention No. 1870 and send today, with your name and address, enclosing two 2 cents, stamps for mailing, to Margarette Merlain (Dept. 1870), Pembroke House, Oxford Street, London, W., England.

Please write address clearly and fully.

Name ....

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Free! Uric Acid Solvent

There Is No Need of Any Man or Woman Having Aching Back, Kidney or Bladder Troubles, or Rheumatism

50 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, sore, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins, do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Thanks to a new discovery you can be strong, well and vigorous, with no more trouble, pains from stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic suffering, aching back or kidney disease.

For any form of bladder trouble or weakness its action is really wonderful. Those sufferers who are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment gives.

And here is the best part of it all, it need not cost you a penny to see whether this treament will do this for you or not, as a full-sized 50c bottle (32 doses) will be sent you by mail without charge, if you simply send the coupon in other column.

There is no impossible thing required of you, no need of staying away from your work, no drastic diet necessary. All you have to do is to take four times a day just a little of the famous Williams Treatment for kidney disease and rheumatism, the new uric acid solvent and eliminator, then you see yourself grow young and strong.

This new treatment absolutely conquers uric acid and the troubles it causes on a thoroughly scientific principle, and gives the comfort that always comes to those who have perfect health. It overcomes the effect of uric acid poison, drives it from the system and prevents its cause so as to give perfect health and strength.

To prove The Williams Treatment conquers kidney and bladder diseases, rheumatism and all uric acid troubles, no matter how chronic or stubborn, we will give one 50c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out the coupon below and send it with your name and address, with 10c to help pay distribution expenses, to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. 644, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by return mail a regular 50c bottle, without charge and without incurring any obligations.

This coupon (please send 10c in stamps or silver to help expenses of distribution) is good for one 50c bottle (32 doses) of The Williams' treatment for rheumatism, kidney and bladder troubles. Good for ten days only. The Dr. D. A. Williams Co., Dept. 644, East Hampton, Conn.

FITS EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS

can be relieved, and quickly too. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study and have hundreds of testimonials from persons who have used my remedy. Do not despair if others have failed. Send at once for treatise and a Free Bottle of my treatment. Give Express and Post-office Address.
W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar Street, New York.

I Will Stake This Medicine Against Your Time

A Few Days Will Be Sufficient to Prove You Are Curable

A few minutes of your time for a few days and I will demonstrate to you, without expense to yourself, that I have a medicine that drives Uric Acid poison from the system and by so doing cures kidney trouble, bladder trouble and rheumatism. I don't ask you to take my word for it but simply want you to let me send you some of this medicine so that you can use it personally.

I am trying to convince sufferers from these diseases that I have something far better than the usual run of remedies, treatments and such things, and the only way I can demonstrate that fact is to go to the expense of compounding the medicine and sending it out free of charge. This I am glad to do for any sufferer who will take the time to write me. Understand, I will not send you a so-called "sample, proof or test treatment," nor will I send you a package of medicine and say that you can use some of it and pay for the rest, but I will send you a supply free of charge and you will not be asked to pay for this gift nor will you be under any obligations.

All I want to know is that you have a disease for which my medicine is intended, as it is not a "cure-all," and I give herewith some of the leading symptoms of kidney, bladder and rheumatic troubles. If you notice one or more of these symptoms you need this medicine, and I will be glad to send you some of it if you will write me the numbers of the symptoms you have, give your age, and your name and address. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 9020 Deagan Building, Chicago, Ill. You promise me nothing; you pay me nothing for it. All I ask, so there shall be no mistake, is that you send me the numbers of your symptoms or a description in your own words, and that you take the medicine according to the directions I send you. It is my way of getting publicity for my medicine so that it will become widely known.

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT
who will send medicine to anyone free of charge

You will agree when you have used it that it dissolves and drives out uric acid poison. It tones the kidneys so that they work in harmony with the bladder. It strengthens the bladder so that frequent desire to urinate and other urinary disorders are banished. It stops rheumatic aches and pains immediately. It dissolves uric acid crystals so that back and muscles no longer ache and crooked joints quickly straighten out. It reconstructs the blood and nerves so that you soon feel healthier and more vigorous, sleep better and eat better and have energy throughout the day. It does all this, and yet contains nothing injurious and is absolutely vouched for according to law.

Sufferers from these dreadful and dangerous diseases can surely afford to spend a few minutes a day for a few days to demonstrate to their own satisfaction if they are curable, especially when you consider no expense is involved, and I willingly give you my time and my medicine. All any fair-minded afflicted person wants to know is if a certain thing will cure HIM or HER, and here is an opportunity to find out without cost, obligation or important loss of time. THESE FEW DAYS may be the turning point in your life.

All who are interested enough to write me for the free medicine will also receive a copy of my large illustrated medical book which describes these diseases thoroughly. It is the largest book of the kind ever written for free distribution, and a new edition is just being printed. I will also write you a letter of diagnosis and medical advice that should be of great help to you; but in order to do this I must know that you need my medicine. Write me the numbers of the symptoms that trouble you, and your age, and I will promptly carry out my promises. Show an inclination to be cured and you will be.

These are the Symptoms:

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Pain or soreness under right rib
9—Swelling in any part of the body
10—Constipation or liver trouble.
11—Palpitation or pain under the heart
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain or swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

To the Publishers of Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

My Dear Sir—I wish to certify to you personally, that it is a fact that I am prepared to give away packages of my medicine free to anyone who needs it and that I have set aside a large sum of money for that purpose.

Any of your readers who believe that they have need of such medicine are welcome to send for it. I will supply each of them with a sufficient amount to prove my claims free of all cost to them. I trust all who need it will write me.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. T. Frank Lynott.

Comparative Digestibility of Food

Made with different Baking Powders

From a Series of Elaborate Chemical Tests:

An equal quantity of bread (biscuit) was made with each of three different kinds of baking powder—cream of tartar, phosphate, and alum—and submitted separately to the action of the digestive fluid, each for the same length of time.

The relative percentage of the food digested is shown as follows:

Bread made with Royal Cream of Tartar Powder:

100 Per Cent. Digested

Bread made with phosphate powder:

68¼ Per Cent. Digested

Bread made with alum powder:

67¾ Per Cent. Digested

These tests, which are **absolutely reliable** and unprejudiced, make plain a fact of **great importance** to everyone: Food raised with **Royal**, a cream of tartar Baking Powder, is shown to be **entirely digestible**, while the alum and phosphate powders are found to largely retard the digestion of the food made from them.

Undigested food is **not only wasted food, but it** is the source of very **many bodily ailments**.

TAFT TELLS MADERO THAT SITUATION DEMANDS RELIEF

Washington, Feb. 17.—President Taft's reply to Madero's appeal to Mexico, sent by telegraph, was made public today as follows:

"From your excellency's telegram which reached me the 14th it appeared that your excellency was somewhat misinformed as to the policy of the United States toward Mexico, which has been uniform for two years as to the naval or other measures thus far taken which are measures of natural precaution. The ambassador telegraphed that when you were good enough to show him your telegram to me he pointed out this fact

"Your excellency must, therefore, be aware that the reports which appear to have reached you that orders have already been given to land forces were inaccurate. The ambassador, who is fully informed, is nevertheless again instructed to afford you any desirable information. Fresh assurances of friendship to Mexico are unnecessary, after two years of proof of patience and goodwill.

"In view of the special friendship and relations between the two countries I cannot too strongly impress upon your excellency the vital importance of the early establishment of that real peace and order which this government has so long hoped eo see, both because American citizens and their property must be protected and respected, and also because this nation sympathizes deeply with the afflictions of the Mexican people.

"In reciprocating the anxiety shown by your excellency's message, I feel it my duty to add sincerely and without reserve that the course of events during the past two years, culminating in the prsent most dangerous situation, creates in this country extreme pessimism and the conviction that the present paramount duty is the prompt relief of the situation. WILLIAM H. TAFT."

RICH, BUT NEARLY STARVES

Pittsburg, Feb. 15.—Capt. Thomas Ross, a river man well known between this city and New Orleans, was found in a shantyboat on the bank of the Allegheny river last night, desperately ill from privation and exposure. In an old trunk searchers found a bank book showing deposits of $15,878.

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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin watches, we will send this genuine 20 year guaranteed watch to any address by mail postpaid for ONLY $2.75. The case is double hunting style and gold finished throughout. The movement is of standard American make, full seven ruby jeweled, quick train lever escapement, a marvelously correct timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 20 years. Send this advertisement with $2.75 and watch will be sent to you by return mail postpaid. State size wanted. Gents or Ladys. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send $2.75 today. Address

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We've got something up our sleeve for you—something never heard of before. Something for Paragon Agents that's a *wonder*. It will just knock everybody cold when they hear about it.

It's a Winner

We're just about ready to spring it. We can't tell about it here. Everybody would grab it if we did. But we'll tell you all about it if you want to be our agent.

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Do you want to know what we've got for agents this season? Then simply send us a postal card.

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I'LL MAKE YOU RICH IN THE MAIL ORDER BUSINESS

With an Idea and a Capital of Only One Hundred Dollars I Built a Business that Brought Me SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Eighteen Months Selling Merchandise by Mail. LET ME SHOW YOU HOW

The New Parcel Post Means Millions to Mail Order People

MEN AND WOMEN, if you are making less than $5,000 yearly, let me start you quickly to great financial success. It's easy to make five hundred dollars monthly. I show you how it is possible with just a few dollars capital to start orders coming.

WALT C. CUNNINGHAM,
America's Mail Order Wizard,
President of the Mail Order School.

I dare you to let me start you to quick money making.

I want to help men and women to success. My own success has caused me to be called "The Wizard of the Mail Order Field." I KNOW what others MUST KNOW to succeed. **MY FREE BOOK TELLS HOW TO GET A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN.**

If you are one of the thousands of slaves of the pay-check, grinding away the best years of your life for some other man's profit, let me show you how, while you are still earning a salary and with very small capital, you can embark in a business that will free you forever from the grinding, body-racking wage slavery. I will supply you a carefully devised, elaborately worked out and completely equipped set of 20 plans to select from and embark on. I will explain everything to you from basic idea to full operation. The whole mail order plan will be supplied you. It is the most complete, thorough and invincible instruction possible, each plan capable of earning you a splendid income. **A FEW DOLLARS STARTS YOU AT ONCE.**

I show you how to make the start with just a few dollars, and the postman will soon wear a path to your door laden with letters and orders for the things that I show you how to sell.

"RISE, GO ON AND UP. The road is clear. A glorious future summons you to the battle of betterment. DARE ON, YOU WHOSE SOULS ARE BRUISED WITH PAST DEFEATS. Twist your frown into a smile, because fortune awaits you in this business, if you will let me start you now.

Even a ten-dollar bill will start you right into making money with the plans I supply you, and with half of your profits from first orders put back into increasing your business you can make your business grow into large proportions quickly. The mail order business is a CASH BUSINESS. YOU GET CASH IN ADVANCE WITH WHICH TO FILL ORDERS, so you don't need capital invested in a stock of goods.

Don't say you have no experience. I will give you my experience and mail order knowledge that cost me a million dollars to gain. I'll guide you to quick success and show you the very things to do so money-making will be easy.

You can't achieve success unless you go to it, for remember, "ALADDIN IS DEAD AND THE SLAVES OF THE LAMP ARE OUT OF BUSINESS."

MAKE PROFITS FOR YOURSELF, NOT FOR OTHERS.

I want live men and women to START A BIG PAYING, SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS of their own. You can have people everywhere remitting money to you. MY FREE MAIL ORDER BOOK is the ideal proposition for aspiring Success Seekers.

Write at once and begin pulling out of the wage rut. Remember at the start you need no office, simply space in your home; no office force, no expensive equipment, little capital and no experience, as I offer to furnish the instruction you need to start with, **showing the goods to sell, where to get them and how to sell them by getting cash in advance from customers,** and 20 money-making mail order plans for you to select from. Write today sure for my free book, "How to Achieve Mail Order Success." Address **WALT C. CUNNINGHAM, President THE MAIL ORDER SCHOOL. Suite 4104 Brecht Bldg., Denver, Colo.**

U. S. MARINES WILL BE CONCENTRATED IN CUBA TO BE NEAR TO MEXICO

Seriousness of Situation Leads Government to Prepare for Invasion---Fighting Goes On in Mexico City.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION

After about 10 days of fighting in the streets of Mexico City the fortunes of President Madero and his rebel opponent, Gen. Felix Diaz, are still undetermined.

The loss has been more than a thousand killed while the damage to property is inestimable.

Shots have entered the American embassy but little damage has been done there.

Thousands of Americans and other foreigners have fled from the city.

The policy of the United States not to intervene is unchanged.

The United States has sent 2,000 marines to Guantanamo, Cuba, to be handy for Mexican invasion if necessary.

Washington, Feb. 18.—Secretary Knox told President Taft and the cabinet today that notwithstanding all the fierce fighting in the City of Mexico for the last eight days there had been no infraction of the rules of civilized warfare, or of the principles of international law as would warrant any interference by the United States.

The responsiveness of both President Madero and General Diaz, he said, to the suggestions of Ambassador Wilson in his capacity as dean of the diplomatic corps in the Mexican capital, have been so complete and satisfactory as to justify officials in the strict neutral attitude observed by the United States.

It was noted yesterday that the federal batteries that threatened to draw the fire of the rebels upon the legation quarter were promptly removed by General Huerta upon the request of the American ambassador, who also has been given the largest powers and freedom of movement in extending aid to Americans and other foreigners within the fighting line.

Apparently the policy adopted by the United States in dealing with the Mexican situation has met with the unqualified approval of the European powers. During the last week Secretary Knox has talked with several of the ambassadors. In no instance has there been a disposition to criticise the administration for not intervening.

Further preparations for cooperation between the army and navy, for any exigency in the Mexican situation, went forward today with the assembling of 2,000 marines at Newport News and Philadelphia, from where they are to be transported to a concentration camp at Guantanamo. It was expected the two regiments would sail today. At Guantanamo they will be 70 hours from Vera Cruz.

Veil of Secrecy.

While a veil of secrecy was thrown about preparations for mobilizing an army expeditionary force at Galveston from the troops now on the border, it was known that troops as far north as Leavenworth, Kansas, had been ordered in readiness. The order last night to send two of the army transports at Newport News to Galveston disclosed that the general staff was actually organizing for the possibility of a movement from the latter point.

Mexican federal troops were last night withdrawn from all exposed points and concentrated near the national palace, which has been placed in charge of General Blanquet's command, according to a state department report today.

Hundreds of Americans and other foreigners desirous of leaving Mexico City are prevented because continued firing makes it impossible for them to make the necessary preparations. Termination of the armistice Sunday afternoon prevented many from fleeing to Vera Cruz. The trains that departed for that city just before the resumption of hostilities were packed with women and children. The committee organized by Consul Canada in Vera Cruz to feed the starving refugees is also providing temporary shelter until further relief.

Diaz Gains Point.

General Diaz and his rebel command may soon be in full control of the residential section of Mexico City, according to a dispatch from Ambassador Wilson. Diaz is reported to have advanced his line to the corner of Insurgentes and Niza streets, apparently with the intention of attacking a nearby battery.

The government troops today obtained possession of the Young Men's Christian Association building, which had been in the hands of the rebels since the second day's fighting.

The leaders of the government troops are preparing for aggressive action against the rebel positions. It is said they intend to use dynamite grenades and mortars throwing dynamite shells. This is virtually what was announced by President Madero last night.

MISS SYLVIA IS IN AGAIN

London, Feb. 18.—For the third time in the month of February, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst is under arrest. She was taken by the police while engaged with other suffragettes in window breaking in the east end of London.

As to Guantanamo

There's much in the news lately about Guantanamo. What and where is it?

Guantanamo, with the accent on the second syllable, is a town of over 7,000 population on the southern coast of Cuba, in the province of Santiago. It is east of the city of Santiago and has an important harbor. It is a naval station for the United States, having been chosen in 1901.

Groves of lemon trees and lime trees and coffee plantations gave the place a reputation long ago. It has been the scene of interesting military operations. It is now made a base for troops who are not unlikely to be called to Mexico at any hour. Guantanmo figured considerably in the late unpleasantness with Spain.

From Guantanamo it's comparatively easy to get into Mexico by army transport.

JOAQUIN MILLER DIES

Poet of Sierras Passes on the Hills.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—Joaquin Miller, "poet of the Sierras," died Monday afternoon at his home at the Heights on Hills, which overlooked Berkeley, Oakland and San Francisco bay. He was 72 years old.

Miller had been unconscious for five days and he had been confined to his bed for six weeks. His wife and his daughter, Juanita, were the only ones in attendance.

About a year ago Mr. Miller was taken seriously ill, and his wife, who had been separated from him for years, was induced by her daughter to visit and care for the old poet. He recovered slowly, but it was only in the last two months that he was able to walk about unaided. One of his last visitors was Mrs. Langley, who revived recollections of Miller's great vogue in London 25 years ago.

Miller's body will be burned on a funeral pyre of stone which he built with his own hands. Nearby is the tomb of rock he erected to the memory of Moses, and the grave of his mother, who lived to be more than 90 years old.

Miller entertained many celebrities at the Heights. His habit was to write in bed until noon. Then he appeared, arrayed like a cowboy, in a flannel shirt, sombrero, high boots and corduroy trousers.

His place consisted of 10 acres over which were scattered dozens of small houses. One of these he occupied, another served for his wife and daughter, another for a dining room and others for visitors. He believed that no two people should live under the same roof.

FREE $1,000,000 Worth of Elegant Silverware

This magnificent silverware is of warranted quality and made by the celebrated house of Wm. Rogers & Co. You can get anything you want in silver, absolutely without cost. Write quick for illustrated circular from which to make your selection.

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INTERVENTION WOULD COST MILLION A DAY FOR 2 YEARS

Washington, Feb. 17.—President Madero has appealed to President Taft asking him to withhold intervention by the United States pending the attempt to put down the Diaz revolt.

Intervention would require 500,000 men and would cost $1,000,000 a day for two years in the opinion of one of the highest authorities of the government.

In other words the Taft administration realizes that intervention in Mexico means the plunging of the United States into a long and costly war.

Mexican Hatred Is Factor.

There would be far less talk in favor of intervention, administration officials believe, if the country at large understood what such a course would mean to the nation.

Probably the greatest single factor among the various elements of the situation which would make intervention in Mexico such a tremendous undertaking is the intense dislike and even hatred which the Mexicans bear toward the government and people of this country.

Should Mexican territory be invaded by armed forces of the United States, there is no doubt that the dormant feeling of resentment would be aroused into a nation-wide manifestation of hostility to the Americans and their purposes. Consequently the American forces would have to contend with every man, woman and child of that republic.

Have Not Forgotten War.

The Mexican people, it is comprehended, have not yet forgotten that their country was violated by an American invasion more than 60 years ago and that a treaty of peace was concluded on Mexican soil. Another invasion of Mexico from the north would intensify the already existing resentment against the United States and its citizens.

The bond of racial relationship and close sympathy between the people of all the Latin-American republics is another deterrent factor in the situation. Intervention in Mexico would arouse a wave of resentment against the United States throughout Latin-America which would have a far-reaching effect on the relations of the United States with these governments and upon American trade with those countries.

In view of these considerations it is not strange that Washington authorities are inclined to the view that intervention in Mexico is to be dreaded as a national calamity.

Militia Would Be Called.

After congress had authorized intervention the first steps would be the calling into action of the army of the United States and its transportation to Mexico.

Including the coast artillery troops, numbering about 18,000, there are in the United States only 61,000 regulars available for service. It is easily seen then that the regular forces would hardly be the advance guard of the army of 500,000 men which it is estimated would be necessary to carry out any plan of intervention.

The militia would be the first to be called upon. There are now about 9,000 officers and 108,000 enlisted men in the militia.

In the call for volunteers each of these men would be invited to join the volunteer forces. But even this would be only a beginning, as it would add at the most only 125,000 men to the regular forces. Between 200,000 and 300,000 additional men would have to be obtained from the country at large.

Attack Points Picked.

Plans have already been drawn for the opening of hostilities. Two points have been selected for the pushing of forces into Mexico. These are the northern frontier and the gulf coast. On the north first blows would be struck at places where railroads connect Mexico to the United States.

Laredo, Eagle Pass and El Paso offer the most direct railroad routes into Mexico. Of these the Mexican National Railway, with terminus opposite Laredo, Tex., offers the shortest and most direct means of ingress to the most important sections of Mexico.

Seizure of all railroad rolling stock and equipment at these points would be the first move. Then cavalry would be dispatched to seize and hold as many points along the lines of communication as could be taken. In the meantime an assault would be begun at Vera Cruz.

This was the program followed in the war with Mexico in 1847. The navy would probably find almost its only part in the war in reducing the batteries guarding the port of Vera Cruz.

Once the advance was begun, it would be necessary to leave a strong guard at every point along the railroad. It is estimated by military authorities that from 100 to 300 men are needed to hold each mile of railroad on the line of communication of an invading army.

Thus, if the American forces succeeded in reaching the capital gates they would have to leave behind them a force of at least 18,000 men merely to insure the keeping open of the line of communication.

R. R. MEN AGREE TO ARBITRATE

Employers Finally Break Deadlock With Locomotive Firemen.

New York, Feb. 18.—There will be no firemens' strike on the eastern railroads.

The railroads yielded today and agreed to arbitrate under the Erdman act the controversy with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. The firemen had stood to a man, for this method of arbitration ever since the deadlock began; the railroads had stood firm for arbitration before a commission of six or seven men.

Three men, acting under the law, will decide the firemen's claims. Their decision will be binding.

The firemen selected their representative on the board of arbitrators as soon as the railroads' decision was announced. He is Albert Phillips, of Sacramento, Cal., vice president of their organization.

The railroads selected as their man W. W. Atterbury, vice president and general manager of the Pennsylvania lines east.

Within a day or two these two men will select the third or neutral member. Within 30 days thereafter the arbitrators must render their findings. Where they will meet was not announced.

Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the United States commerce court, and G. W. W. Hanger, acting federal commissioner of labor, acting as mediators under the Erdman act, at the firemen's request, conducted the negotiations which resulted in today's agreement to arbitrate.

Throughout the mediation proceedings the railroad managers bitterly opposed arbitration under the Erdman act on the ground it was unfair to place so much responsibility on the shoulders of the odd man on the board. They vehemently iterated this protest in giving ground today and declared that their only reason for yielding was that the public would not tolerate a strike.

The firemen themselves admit the defects of the Erdman act and, while the present dispute will be settled under the existing law, afterwards the firemen's president, W. S. Carter, will meet with the heads of other railway labor organizations and representatives of the railroads to request congress to amend the law in certain respects.

EFFECT OF RAILROAD STRIKE ON NATION

New York, Feb. 17.—Reports that both the railroad managers and representatives of their firemen in the east had practically given up hope of settling their long discussed difficulties over wages and working conditions, developed considerable speculation among New Yorkers as to the extent of the strike which seemed threatened.

To the country at large, according to the firemen, the strike would mean a practical tie-up of railroad business because the 54 railroads in the zone affected, east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river, serve the most densely populated sections of the United States.

There are 18 states in the zone of the threatened strike. The mileage of the 54 railroads involved is approximately 50,000 miles. The firemen, practically all of whom claim to be members of the Brotherhood, whose vote has brought the situation to a crisis, number over 35,000 men.

A statement issued by the railroad managers says that the railroads involved serve over 50,000,000 persons, or over half the population of the United States. These railroads employ, all told, approximately 680,000 men and women, a large number of whom would be in a state of enforced idleness in the event of a firemen's strike actually causing trains to stop running. It is estimated that 1,000,000 persons commute daily between the suburban cities and towns and New York City and these would be probably the first to feel the effects of a strike. It would be necessary for them to use trolley cars entering the city in most instances over circuitous routes.

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Would you take a steady job selling my quick moving, snappy line of soaps, perfumes and toilet preparations? No experience needed. I pay cash; no premiums. If you are looking for an unusual opportunity for making **big money quick** write me a postal saying, "*Mail full particulars.*" *Address* **E. M. DAVIS, President E. M. DAVIS CO., A 145 Davis Block, Chicago**

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES make supporters; $12.00 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. B 102, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

MAKE a Comfortable Living at Home Sewing plain seams. All home work. No canvassing. Any ordinary machine. Steady. Sewers wanted in each town, small town especially. No triflers needed. State how much time can sew. Send ten cents for postage, samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Dept. O. Rehoboth, Delaware.

Ladies' earn $12 weekly coloring post-cards and pictures; samples and instruction, 20c. Dept. 52, Roxbury Card Co., Roxbury, Mass.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted: Men prepare as Firemen, Brakemen, Electric Mo-tormen, colored sleeping car porters. Experience not necessary; $75 to $100 month to start on. Steady work winter and summer. Chances for promotion; large Ohio roads. Write Inter. Railway Dept. N, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Big money writing songs.—We pay hun-dreds of dollars a year to successful writers. Experience unnecessary. Song poems wanted with or without music—will pay one-half of profits if successful. Send us your work today. Acceptance guaranteed if available. Largest concern in the country. Free particulars. Dugdale Co., Dept. 209, Washington, D. C.

Men and women wanted for government positions. $90.00 month. Annual vacations. Short hours. Parcel Post means thousands of railway mail clerks needed. "Pull" unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Write immediately. Franklin Institute. Dept. L3, Rochester, N. Y.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for Electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

FARM LANDS.

Oregon Almanac Free—144 pages; official publication of the Oregon State Immigration Commission. Complete and authentic information on every county of Oregon, its farms, climate and opportunities. Special questions answered with painstaking detail. Portland Commercial Club, Room 766, Portland, Ore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE—Investing For Profit Magazine. Send me your name and I will mail you this magazine absolutely Free. Before you invest a dollar anywhere—get this magazine—it is worth $10 a copy to any man who intends to invest $5 or more per month. Tells you how $1,000 can grow to $22,000—how to judge different classes of investments, the Real Earning Power of your money. This magazine six months Free if you write today. H. L. Barber, Publisher, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MAGIC GOODS, Cards, Dice, Books, etc. Catalog free. D. B. Smythe Co., Newark, Mo.

Heirs. Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich, but don't know it. Our 400-page index, entitled "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed dividend list. Thousands of names in book. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2c stamp at once for free booklet. International Claim Agency, W. Pittsburg, Pa.

Buy Maple Sugar direct from Vermont. Get the genuine article. Home Farm, Glover, Vermont

MALE HELP WANTED.

Be a Detective—Earn $150 to $300 per month; travel over world. Stamp for particulars. National Detective Agency, Dept. P-5, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For Sale—Patent on mop and scrub brush combined. Walter Vernon, Mt. Vernon, O.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

100 Central Minnesota farms. Write C. B. Baker, box 31, Fergus Falls, Minnesota, for list and prices. Good soil, pure water, prairie and timber. Noted for good schools and churches. One price to everyone, easy terms. "Always a good title."

Adjoining farms, 83 and 99 acres, in Han-cock Co., Ohio. All black corn land under good cultivation. Owner, B. H. Hull, Fostoria, Ohio.

BEAUTIFUL improved Ohio farms in "Western Reserve." Write for free catalog. Williams' Farm Agency, Spokane, Ohio.

Two first-class farms for sale cheap; owner cannot use them; easy terms. A. James Clark, 43 Marston Court, Detroit, Mich.

Missouri Farms—Leading County in State. Any size, $65.00 and up. Write us. Gilliam Realty Company, Gilliam, Missouri.

AGENTS.

$2.50 per day paid one man or woman in each town to distribute free circulars and take orders for concentrated flavoring in tubes. Permanent position. J. S. Ziegler Co., 443-X, Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS sell rich looking 36 by 68 Imported Rugs, $1.00 each. Carter, Tenn., sold 115 in 4 days, profit $57. You can do same. Write for sample offer selling plan; exclusive territory; sample rug prepaid by parcel post, 98c. O. Condon, Importer, Stonington, Maine.

Agents wanted to make $5 to $10 a day easy. No experience or capital required. Write at once for my big free proposition. P. W. Goodman, President, 535 Regal Building, Chicago.

"How to Conduct a Small Mail Order Busi-ness." Book 5c. "Long," Box 223, Indianapolis.

Agents—The duplicator - money - maker needed by everybody, will be sent to agents, male and female, with full particulars how to easily secure a reliable, repeating, paying business for ten cents. Money back if not satisfied. Malena Company, Dept. 10, Detroit, Mich.

Men-Women. All towns, sell Magic Heal-er. Fast seller. Big pay. Credit allowed. Sample free. Horner Mfg., 526 Penn ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wanted—Resident Agents for booklet bought by club women and students. Unlike anything on market. Liberal commission. Easy money-maker for churches, lodges and charitable societies. Shakespeare Year Book Co., Toledo, Ohio.

FARMS WANTED

Farms Wanted. We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

GUARANTEED Boy's Watch or Girl's Gold-plated bracelet given boys and girls for placing sample packets seeds with friends. Outfit free. P. Peoples Co., B-83, York Haven, Pa.

SEE CHANCE OF ENDING THE WAR

Constantinople, Feb. 18.—Diplomatic circles are keenly discussing the probable resumption of peace negotiations between Turkey and the allies, the threatening relations of Roumania and Bulgaria, with their menace, the newly formed understanding between Russia and Austria and the attempted assassination of Enver Bey, the young Turk leader.

The operations at Tchatalja and in Gallipoli since the reopening of the war have been indecisive. Brave men have died by the hundreds on both sides, but the positions of the belligerents remain unaffected.

The withdrawal of the enemy before the Tchatalja is regarded here, as elsewhere, as a strategic move and there is nothing to show that the Turks intend to pursue the retreating army resolutely, in spite of the fact that small forces have been thrown forward by the Turkish commander.

After the late coup by the Young Turks Kiamil Pasha was quoted as predicting that when Mahmoud Shefket Pasha came face to face with the situation he would want peace just as badly as the ousted government. This prediction has been verified, although the position of the Turks is not such that it requires precipitate overtures for peace, the growing tension between Roumania and Bulgaria causing a lull between Turkey and the allies. Everyone here is inclined to wait and see what will happen.

T. R. SMILES AS BULLETS WHIZ

Mexico City, Mex., Feb. 14.—A large oil painting of former President Theodore Roosevelt of the United States smiled serenely from its place on the wall of the library in the American Club building here, while scattered around the room are fragments of portraits of George Washington, father of his country; Grover Cleveland, William McKinley, Woodrow Wilson, William H. Taft and Francisco I. Madero.

A shrieking shell penetrated the wall of the American Club yesterday and burst in the library room.

Every painting and photograph on the walls was destroyed or shrapnel riddled except that of Roosevelt.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., WASHINGTON, D.C.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D.C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED: A MAN OR WOMAN all or spare time to secure information for us. Work at home or travel. Experience not necessary. Nothing to sell. GOOD PAY. Send stamp for particulars. Address M. S. I. A., 539 L Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

AGENTS WANTED.

Have You a Few Hours to Spare? We want a man or woman in each town. No capital needed. An hour's work shows dollars earned in spare time. Pocket sample. 100 per cent profit. G. C. Mfg. Co., Dept. 16, 20 Warren St., N. Y.

WE PAY $80 A MONTH SALARY and furnish rig and all expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Address BIGLER COMPANY, X 518 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

125 CARDS 10c. Flowers, Birthday, Lovers, Etc. Some embossed in lovely colors. Guaranteed to please or your money back. AMERICAN CARD CO. Dept. 22 SPANGLER, PA.

NEW YORK.

160 Acres, $4,000, Easy Terms
17 Cows, All Farm Tools

One of the good dairy farms that brought New York farmers $65,000,000 for dairy products alone last year; big income from the start as aged owner who wants to retire at once will include fine herd of 17 cows, two heifers, bull, pair horses, wagons, harness, valuable farming machinery and tools and quantity hay, straw and oats; cuts 40 tons hay, grows 250 bushels potatoes to the acre, fine crops oats, corn, millet, etc.; spring-watered pasture for 25 cows; two-story, 11-room house, barn for 26 cows, two big barns, other outbuildings, running spring water at house and barn; near neighbors and school, only 3½ miles to creamery, milk station, etc.; if taken now price, for everything only $4,000, easy terms. Further particulars and traveling directions to see this and a 125-acre New York farm that will cut 40 tons hay and keep 16 cows, and has $3,000 worth of buildings for only $2,300, on easy terms, page 47, "Strout's Farm Catalogue 35," 2nd edition; write today for free copy. Station 165, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c, Sheet Pictures 1c, Stereoscopes 25c, Views 1c. 30 days' credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 4036, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

1913 ART CALENDAR FREE I will send a handsome 1913 P. C. art calendar in 8 colors and gold, and a big assortment of Easter and other post card novelties for 4c postage if you will mail my cards to 6 friends. E. K. Fogelsanger, 232 South 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

75 LOVERS CARDS and a Book on Love, Courtship and Marriage. **10c** A. Hammond Co. Dept. T Devonshire St. Boston, Mass

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to introduce poultry compound. [illegible] IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 24, Parsons, Kans.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN DOGS? Send for a free sample copy The Sportsmen's Review; contains many interesting articles about dogs and hunting. Also full information about Hochwalt's Book "Dogcraft." Write SPORTSMEN'S REVIEW, 278 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

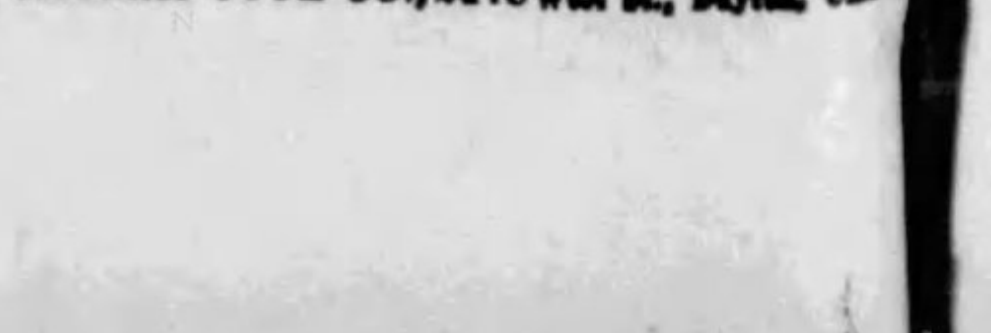
Virginia Farms and Homes FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Inc., Richmond, Va.

PATENTS GET LIST OF FACTORIES who could use your Patent. FREE Manufacturing and Patent advice. SUES & CO., Att'ys, 542 7th St., Washington, D. C.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS wanted. $900 first year, promotion to $1800. Examination May 3 in every state. Common education sufficient with my coaching. Full information free. Write for booklet W 1032. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

12 POST CARDS FREE We will send you 12 of the prettiest assorted souvenir post cards you ever saw if you will send 4c to pay postage and mailing and say you will show our cards to 6 of your friends. D44, NEW IDEAS CARD CO., 233 So. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

AGENTS $24 A WEEK R. M. King Made $45 in 6 Days


15 IN ONE

Forged steel. Patented. Low priced. Sells to auto owners, farmers, mechanics in the shops and the home. Not sold in stores. No competition. Sales easy. Big profits. Ten-inch sample to workers. Write at once. THOMAS TOOL CO., 2478 West St., Dayton, Ohio